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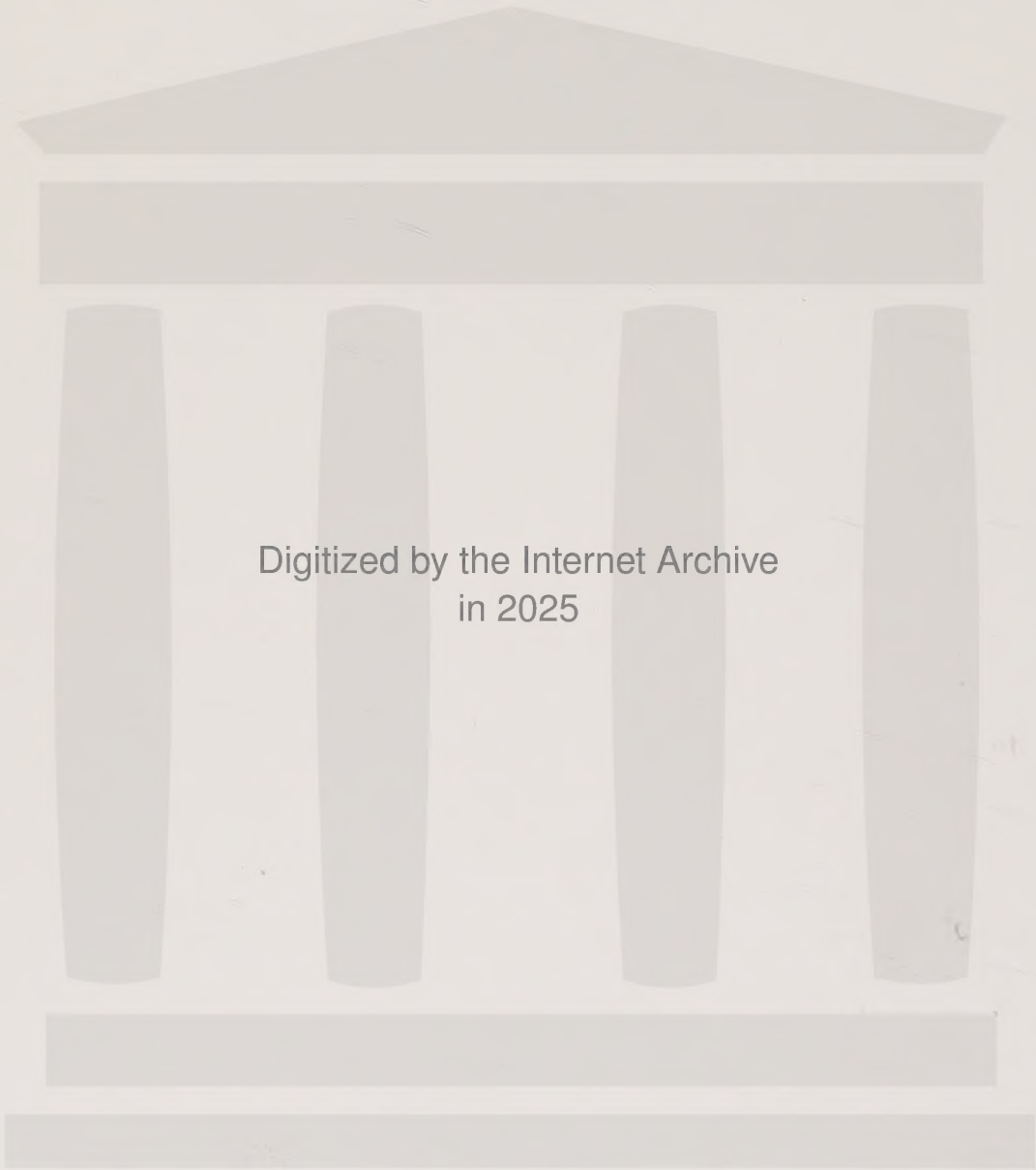

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In brief

What can the ONS Longitudinal Study tell us about the mortality of the 'golden cohort'?

It is well documented that the generations born around 1930 (between 1925 and 1934) are consistently showing higher rates of mortality improvement than the generations either side of them. There is currently no evidence that these differentials are declining. In current Office for National Statistics (ONS) National Population Projections, it is assumed that these birth cohorts will continue to experience higher rates of improvement. However, it is not yet precisely clear why this is so. Understanding what is causing the significant decrease in mortality for this generation is particularly important for forecasting the population at older ages.

The forthcoming paper 'What can the ONS Longitudinal Study tell us about the mortality of the "golden cohort"?', due to be released in the September issue of Population Trends, details research carried out using the ONS Longitudinal Study to try to better understand why the members of the generation born around the early 1930s in England and Wales have been enjoying higher rates of mortality improvement throughout their adult life.

Health and Life Events Division user engagement strategy

The ONS Health and Life Events Division (HLED) has now published a user engagement strategy:

www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/hled-user-engagement-strategy.pdf

This is a living document and further information, such as dates of specific consultations, will be added over time.

As part of the strategy, user feedback surveys are currently being trialled on a number of HLED outputs. These will help ONS determine user requirements and improve our outputs.

Comments on the user engagement strategy and plan are welcomed by emailing the divisional business manager steve.brown@ons.gov.uk

ONS review of conception statistics

ONS consulted users of conception statistics between 22 February and 19 April 2011. The outcome of the review has now been published:

www.ons.gov.uk/about/consultations/closed-consultations/review-of-conception-statistics/index.html

The main change is that annual conception statistics will be published once a year (around February) rather than twice a year. For further information email vsob@ons.gov.uk.

Planned changes to the Vital Statistics: Population and Health Reference Tables

The Vital Statistics: Population and Health Reference tables are published alongside Health Statistics Quarterly and Population Trends. They provide summary figures for a range of topics which include population; conceptions; live births; mortality; marriages; divorces; civil partnerships and internal and international migration. Some tables provide data for the UK and its constituent countries while others provide data for England and Wales. Tables currently provide annual figures while some also include quarterly data providing users with a timely indication of current trends.

ONS is planning to make changes to the reference tables from Autumn 2011. The planned changes will reduce the cost of producing quarterly statistics making our business processes more efficient. The quarterly and annual tables will facilitate comparisons over time and between UK countries. For more information see the 'Information Note' published alongside the latest release of the reference tables on the ONS website or email vsob@ons.gsi.gov.uk.

New and improved ONS website to launch 28 August 2011

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has been developing a new website, which will deliver the following improvements:

- quicker and easier to find information, including better search and navigation
- easier to use the information, by downloading data, charts and graphs
- improved accessibility to ONS content for users with sight or other impairments
- prompt release of outputs at 9.30am sharp

The new website will be launched on 28 August.

Content will be transferred from the current website to the new one, but some existing bookmarks and links will no longer work. Bookmarks can be recreated once the new website has gone live.

After the initial launch, there will be further developments to the new website. These include:

- an online data explorer tool, allowing users to customise, interact with and download datasets
- an Application Programming Interface, enabling re-use of ONS data by others

Find out more at: www.ons.gov.uk

ERRATUM

In the article entitled 'Social inequalities in alcohol-related adult mortality by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, England and Wales, 2001-03' (HSQ volume 50), the sentence 'Within England, the North West showed the largest inequalities' on pp: 4 should have read 'The North West of England had the highest overall rate of alcohol-related mortality'. The greatest inequalities in alcohol-related mortality for men were observed in Wales and for women were in London.

Update on the harmonisation of disability data collection in UK surveys (Part 1)

Chris White *Office for National Statistics*

Abstract

Background

This article reports progress to date in the development of new National Statistics harmonised questions: measuring disability in established national social survey sources using a face-to-face interviewing mode of data capture. The harmonisation of these questions across these survey sources will enhance the availability of consistent disability statistics to government and the wider user community.

This work began in response to the recommendation of the Review of Equality Data published in 2007: to develop and apply a principled approach to data collection to meet future data needs, following the introduction of equality legislation in 2010. It also contributes to improving international comparability, by better meeting the definitions for measures of long-standing illness and disability derived from the European Union's Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

Further work is currently being undertaken to adapt questions for use in surveys applying different methods of data capture, such as paper-based and on-line surveys.

The project also developed questions which measure disability as a restriction in participation in key areas of life such as employment, and the self-perceived social barriers affecting participation (that is aspects of society and the physical environment, which do not take adequate account of the needs of people with impairments). However, at the time of writing, a finalised standard had not been agreed: these data inputs will be reported on in a future Health Statistics Quarterly article.

Methods

The National Statistics Harmonisation Group (NSHG) and its Health, Disability and Carers Sub-Group contain representation across government, related public sector bodies and academia. These groups agreed the following project objectives for disability data harmonisation:

a) Establish a conceptual framework for disability definition

b) Develop question inputs to measure the definition for use in social surveys using a face-to-face interviewing method of data capture

c) Test the performance of these questions for interpretability and consistency with established sources, and refine questions, where indicated, through the findings of testing and consultation

d) Recommend harmonised standards for implementation across sources

A process of question suite development included: user consultation, which gathered cross-sector views to clarify and prioritise data needs; cognitive testing, which guided question formats, content and terminology, and interviewer probes and instructions. The findings of these exercises were used in the construction of questions which were subsequently field tested for coherence with other data sources and described in an accompanying article in this issue of Health Statistics Quarterly.

Results

The definition of disability developed to harmonise standard data inputs and outputs is founded on the Disablement Process (Verbrugge and Jette 1994), and the bio-psycho-social model of disability used in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICFDH) (WHO, 2001). This model presents disability as a process bringing together medical, societal and individual factors which affect daily activities and participation and disentangles concepts of illness, impairment and disability. Disability is defined as restriction in activities and participation related to the interaction between functional impairment and the provision of supports (personal, mechanical and environmental/societal).

The results of cognitive testing found issues with the proposed question formats, interpretation of key terms such as 'disability' and sensitivities to the negative focus of questions; the researchers made a number of recommendations to improve the flow of questions and improve interpretation, including better signposting and use of interviewer probes and instructions, and changes to the terminology used in the body of questions and their response categories.

Conclusions

The extensive consultations undertaken, including government departments, other public sector bodies, academia and third sector organisations, demonstrates a clear commitment on the part of the Health, Disability and Carers Harmonisation Sub-Group to gather a wide range of views to identify the deficiencies in existing data inputs to social survey data sources; guide priorities as equitably as possible to meet the variety of needs expressed; and to lessen the sensitivities associated with existing question terminology when drafting question inputs.

The application of respected conceptual frameworks and internationally recognised definitions and classifications to the data needs identified, and the modifications suggested following cognitive testing has given the draft questions for field testing a stronger relevance to the concept of disability advocated in the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit Report 'Improving the Life Chances of Disabled People' and championed in the Office for Disability Issues Equality 2025 agenda.

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Introduction

This article reports progress made in revising questions on persistent illness, impairment and activity restriction for collection in national social survey data sources using a face-to-face interviewing method of capture. It updates the material presented in an earlier article by (White, 2009). The findings of cognitive question testing and the extensive consultation across government, academia and the third sector during 2008–09 were used to develop draft questions for field testing during 2009 and 2010, the results of which are reported in an accompanying article in this issue of Health Statistics Quarterly.

Further work is currently being undertaken to adapt these questions for use in surveys, applying different methods of data capture such as paper-based and on-line surveys.

The project also invested considerable effort developing questions measuring disability as restriction in participation in key areas of life, such as employment and leisure, because of aspects of society which do not take adequate account of the needs of people with impairments. However, at the time of writing, a finalised standard had not been agreed: these data inputs will be reported on in a future Health Statistics Quarterly article.

Background

The Review of Equality Data (ONS, 2007) identified a need to improve the co-ordination, comparability, quality, accessibility and presentation of disability statistics through developing and applying a principled approach to data collection and its propagation. It made a specific recommendation that the Office for Disability Issues (ODI) and the Government Equalities Office (GEO) should work with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to develop harmonised standards for disability measurement across data sources to meet this need.

A project was initiated in early 2008 with the following objectives:

a) conduct a cross-sector consultation on data needs and priorities and replicate consultations at key stages

b) develop a conceptual framework for disability definition taking account of consultation responses, national legislation and European regulations

c) frame a short suite of questions to measure disability in accordance with the definition, and sensitive to the issue of data continuity with existing survey estimates

d) test the performance of these questions in terms of interpretability and coherence with established sources collecting similar information

e) recommend to the NSHG and the Government Statistical Service Statistical Policies and Standards Committee (GSS SPSC) an implementation of harmonised data inputs across social survey data sources using a face-to-face method of data capture to harmonise the presentation of statistical measures of disability.

This article contains the following sections:

- Overview of initial consultations
- Development of conceptual framework for the disability definition
- Cognitive testing stage

Overview of initial consultations

Two preliminary consultation workshops were held, the first hosted by ODI in February 2008 and the second by ONS in June 2008. The first workshop brought together statutory organisations with a remit for policy development in the area of disability, and therefore with a requirement for disability data to determine needs for services and to monitor indicators. The organisations represented at the workshop are shown in Annex A.

The first workshop found the following:

a) there was widespread support for recommendation 4.3 of the Review of Equality Data to develop harmonised standards for disability data collections and outputs

b) standards should take account of any changes in disability definition and data requirements arising following the introduction of the Single Equality Act, planned for 2010

c) there was a need to strike a balance between differential national and European data requirements; ideally each should be met from the same set of harmonised standards

d) definitions of disability and data inputs in social survey sources used by statutory bodies were varied; specifically, there were differences in question terminology, time frames, output categories and coverage of target populations

e) the review of survey sources found that most government departments used two core questions to classify disability, some of them adding detail by capturing type of condition, impairment or capacity to perform daily activities

f) a distinction was often present in sources; some capturing the type of condition or impairment, while others captured a person's capacity in an area of functioning. For example, the former would capture 'learning disability', and the latter would ask whether a person had difficulty with learning and understanding

g) the need for the harmonised standards to encompass a social model approach to disability measurement was acknowledged as relevant in light of the forthcoming equality legislation and the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit report 'Improving the Life Chances of Disabled People' (PMSU, 2005)

The aim of the second workshop was to build on the findings of the initial workshop and develop a first draft of questions for consultation. The organisations attending are again shown in Annex A.

There was agreement that the harmonised standard definitions and questions should meet the following priorities:

a) monitor the core population with potential rights under the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995 (National Archive, 1995) and Amendment Act 2005 (National Archive, 2005): namely those who have a health condition, illness or impairment which has a substantial adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities in one or more capacity domains such as mobility; however there was an understanding that the future equality legislation may modify this case definition

b) have additional functionality to supply EU-SILC data required by the European Commission on persistent health problems or illnesses and limitation in the daily activities people usually perform

c) an adequate level of continuity with estimates currently derived from national household surveys and a known relationship with the proposed 2011 Census question on disability

d) measure the social barriers affecting the participation in key areas of life of people with impairments

The preferences for question suite content were also discussed with the following consensus:

a) two core questions should be used to enumerate people with potential rights under the core DDA definition

b) a 12-month time frame should be standard, while the differences in prevalence that arise with a 6-month time frame specified in the European Union's-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) regulation should be evaluated using existing data where possible, or tested in the field

c) the 'non-core' disabled population, such as those with past disability or one of the three progressive conditions identified in the DDA Amendment Act 2005 (HIV/AIDS, cancer and multiple sclerosis) should continue to be collected in the FRS using existing questions

d) the merits of capturing those who would be disabled without medication with revised harmonised questions were uncertain and should be subject to cognitive testing

e) impairment types or capacities should be collected in addition to the core questions, to allow prevalence of specific functional impairments to be collected

f) participation restriction and their causes should have a basis in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health

These preferences guided the development of questions for wider consultation across government and non-government sectors, which fed into the testing conducted in 2009.

Using the workshop findings to frame further development, ONS and ODI then developed a first-draft suite of questions (Annex B: excludes those questions developed to measure participation restriction and their causes) in autumn 2008. Consultation was extended to a wider range of organisations including academia and the third sector, as further shown in Annex A.

The majority of third sector organisations representing disabled people expressed concerns about the terms 'impairment' and 'disability' featuring in the first question, which went against the grain of the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit report (PMSU 2005) which had emphasised the need to separate out concepts of health conditions and illnesses, functional impairments and disability. These organisations suggested the interpretation of the term 'impairment' should be a priority for cognitive testing, but advocated excluding the term 'disability'. The academic community predominantly concurred with this viewpoint.

The use of Plain English response categories in question 2b (see Annex B) received support from the academic and third sectors; while the term 'limited' was perceived to have negative connotations. The impairment list examples were also criticised as too focussed on health conditions rather than functional impairments.

The question capturing activity restriction in the absence of medication was criticised as cumbersome and unlikely to deliver useful information. Views largely centred around the need to identify activity restriction currently and for how long, not to ask respondents to hypothesise or speculate about their likely restriction if medication was withdrawn. It was thought that the latter issue added unnecessary complexity and would introduce a high level of subjectivity between respondent perceptions, potentially leading to spurious results.

All the views received were synthesised by ONS and ODI during February 2009 and recommendations for cognitive testing priorities followed.

Development of conceptual framework for the disability definition

The concept of disability is multi-faceted and definitions vary (Bajekal *et al*, 2004). The approach to definition taken by the harmonisation sub-group was to follow the guidelines set out in the ICFDH (WHO, 2001) as the starting point: these depict disability as a process that brings together medical, individual and societal factors in its definition, emphasing a person's functional status, as opposed to medical diagnosis, and the relationship between a person's capabilities and performance. This approach is consistent with the collection of traditional data on long-standing illness, impairment and activity restriction, but also extends the relevant data to aspects of society which restrict the participation of people with impairment relative to those without impairment (the work pertinent to this latter aspect of the conceptual framework will be reported on in a future article).

There was strong support among sub-group members and the stakeholders consulted to develop harmonised standards which are consistent with a conceptual framework of disability that encompasses biological. psychological and social aspects of functioning, as documented in the ICFDH and the World Health Organisation's definition of disability; while having the functionality to meet the needs of national and European administrations for data continuity and the definitions and guidelines contained in UK and EU legislation, including the Equality Act 2010 and the European Commission's EU-SILC regulation (European Commission, 2004).

The primary harmonised standard applies to the collection of data on health conditions or illnesses of a long-lasting nature, the type of impairment associated with the condition(s), and the impact on day-to-day activities. A secondary standard, collecting data on participation in key areas of life, such as employment, and the perceived social barriers to participation, will be reported on at a future date.

The components relevant to these standards were adapted from the Disablement Process (Verbrugge and Jette, 1994); a representation of this process is presented in Figure 1. This process describes how disease and illness affects functioning in body systems and takes account of personal and environmental factors contributing to or mitigating activity and participation restriction.

A useful attribute of the process is the succession of elements leading to a classification of disability, which the process defines as restriction in activities and participation:

a) long-standing health condition or illness

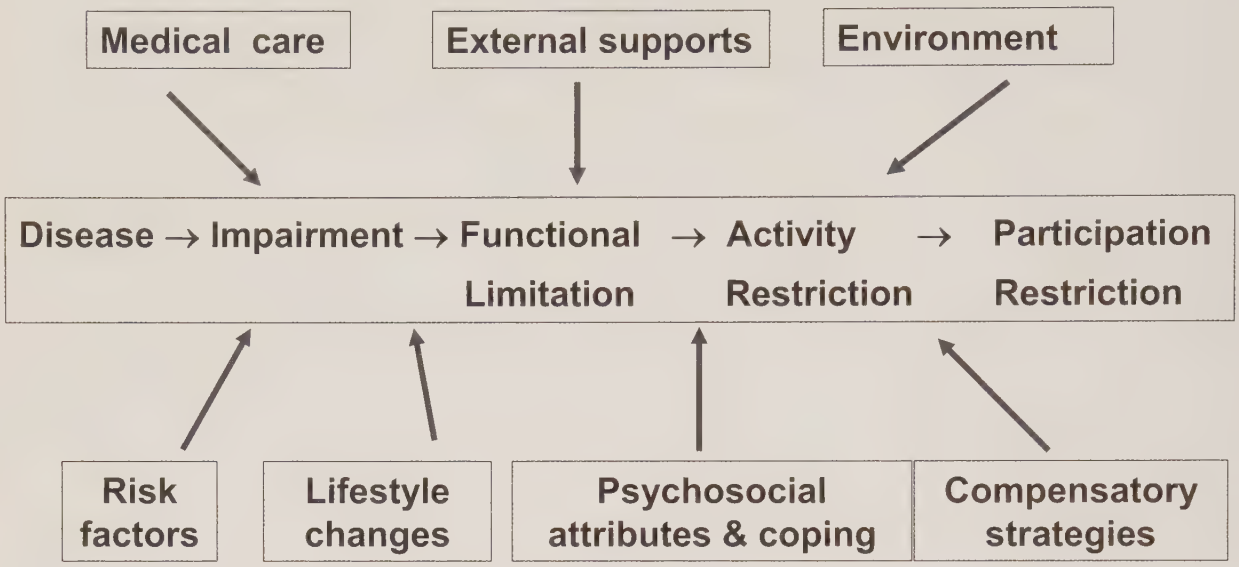
b) impairment of function

c) restriction carrying out day-to-day activities

d) duration of restriction of activity

e) restriction participating in key areas of life and the personal, mechanical and social/environmental factors involved

Figure 1 **The disablement process**



Adapted from Verbrugge and Jette, 1994

The following primary harmonised definition of disability was agreed by the National Statistics Health, Disability and Carers sub-group to guide the further development of harmonised data inputs and statistical measures of disability (see Box 1).

Box 1 Primary harmonised definition of disability for statistical purposes

A disabled person is someone with a (physical or mental) health condition or illness, lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more, which impairs their functioning and reduces their ability to carry out day-to-day activities

Long-standing health condition or illness

The current questions asked on the General Lifestyle Survey (GLF), Continuous Household Survey of Northern Ireland (CHS), Family Resources Survey (FRS), Life Opportunities Survey (LOS), English Housing Survey (EHS), Health Survey for England (HSE), Welsh Health Survey (WHS), Scottish Health Survey (SHS) and the Annual Population Survey (APS) mix the concepts of illness, disability, infirmity and impairment, suggesting these terms are interchangeable. The importance of the social model approach to classifying disability outlined in the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit

document (PMSU, 2005), the Equality Act legislation and the clear distinction drawn in EU-SILC guidelines (Eurostat, 2010) for collecting information on persistent illness distinct from disability strongly opposes the mixing of concepts in this question. At the same time, however, group members were concerned about the effect of excluding the terms disability or impairment on data continuity. These issues were prioritised for cognitive and field testing.

A second factor discussed was the time frame relevant to the definition and the need to exclude temporary illnesses and conditions such as infection, where full recovery was likely. As the purpose of the existing questions is to capture persistent conditions and illnesses leading to impairment, and the time frames are predominantly non-specific or lasting 12 months or more, there was a need to standardise the time frame.

The EU-SILC guideline advises a time frame of six months or more spanning the past and future. As the nature of chronic diseases are long-lasting in nature and likely to last for the remainder of the person's life, the shorter EU-SILC time frame was thought to be unnecessary to consider. The Equality Act 2010 guidance does not explicitly refer to a 12-month time frame for the duration of the impairment, but does state a 12-month or longer time frame for activity restriction linked to an impairment, implying the condition or impairment has an equivalent or longer time frame than 12 months; therefore the sub-group adopted the use of a 12-month time frame as the standard, with the assumption that this would also adequately represent the EU-SILC concept.

Type of impairment

The next component considered was how to capture impairment, and what should be the scope. Preference for the format and content of a question for this purpose was discussed in detail at the workshop in June 2008. The advantage of open responses, recording up to six impairments or conditions, as opposed to a predefined list of common categories was unknown and needed cognitive testing. The risks of underestimating impairment prevalence by routeing from the long-lasting health condition or illness question was uncertain and required field testing.

A number of sources were referred to in deciding on the content and scope of the impairment list. These included the DDA list of capacities (National Archive, 1995) used to estimate the population prevalence of disability for FRS publications, the Scottish Health Conditions Census 2011 proposed question and the impairment categories captured on the LOS (ONS 2010).

Restriction carrying out day-to-day activities

The capture of information on restriction carrying out day-to-day activities enables the operationalisation of a definition of disability made statute in the Equality Act; but also have functionality to capture persistent illness and disability data required in the EU SILC data set.

There were four principal aspects of data inputs to resolve in this component. First, to assess the most appropriate responses categories based on historical data collections, national legislation, EU-SILC regulation and the question on disability planned for the decennial 2011 Census of population. Second, whether the data should be collected only from those reporting a health condition or illness or across the whole sample. Third, what time frame should be applied to measure duration. Fourth, whether frequency of restriction should be captured in addition to extent, to take adequate account of those with intermittent activity restriction effects.

The Equality Act (National Archive, 2010) generally defines a disabled person as someone with a physical or mental health condition or impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. This differs from the definition in the DDA 1995 and 2005, which also required the disabled person to show that their normal day-to-day activities were adversely affected in one or more specific capacities (see Box 2) such as mobility, speech, or memory.

Box 2 Disability Discrimination Act 1995 list of capacities

1. Mobility (moving about)
2. Lifting, carrying and moving objects
3. Manual dexterity (using your hands to carry out everyday tasks)
4. Continence (bladder and bowel control)
5. Communication (speech, hearing or eyesight)
6. Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
7. Recognising when you are in physical danger
8. Your physical co-ordination (eg: balance)
9. Other health condition or disability

The DDA defined a disabled person as someone who has a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities:

substantial means neither minor nor trivial

a normal day-to-day activity must affect one of the 'capacities' listed in the Act which include mobility, manual dexterity, speech, hearing, seeing and memory

The EU-SILC guideline requires capturing data on limitation carrying out daily activities that people usually do, for the past six months and by the extent of limitation.

The capture of the extent to which health conditions and impairments affect daily activities was also deemed beneficial; but required testing to examine any interpretation issues using the term 'substantial' in the Equality Act and the term 'severely limited' in the EU-SILC guideline to harmonise with the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS). The use of the plain English response categories 'limited a lot' and 'limited a little', as proposed in the 2011 Census question on disability, was also prioritised for testing possible differences in interpretation and recognition with regard to the terms 'substantially limited', 'severely limited' and 'limited, but not severely'.

The classification of core DDA disability used in FRS publications applies routeing, isolating the capture of substantial difficulty in one or more capacities to only those reporting a health condition

or 'disability' in a previous question. The guidelines contained in the Equality Act (Office for Disability Issues, 2010) also suggest routeing is appropriate to measure the core group. However, the guidelines for EU-SILC advise that activity restriction should be administered to all those sampled. The possibility of false negatives arising by routeing was prioritised as a hypothesis to test in the field.

The time frame for ascertaining duration also differed between the guidance in the Equality Act and the EU-SILC regulation: the former applies a 12-month or longer time frame for previous or expected future duration; the latter stipulates a past 6-month or longer time frame. The variation in disability prevalence arising by applying these criteria was prioritised for testing.

The risk of people with intermittent activity restriction being misclassified as not disabled and thereby affecting population prevalence was also deemed necessary to investigate in testing, by incorporating a question capturing frequency with ordinal response categories (i.e. a ranking of categories increasing in intensity, such as Sometimes, Often, Always).

Cognitive testing stage

Background and Methods

Independent Social Research (ISR) were commissioned to conduct the cognitive testing after a competitive tendering exercise carried out in February 2009; their report is available for download from the ODI website at www.odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/res/dd/disability-survey-questions.pdf.

The testing of the draft questions (see Annex C) involved 31 individual in-depth interviews with respondents, which formed the basis for a detailed examination of their reactions to the separate items and to the question suite as a whole. A detailed description of the recruitment process, the socio-demographic characteristics of those recruited and their health condition and impairment status is available in the research report (Sykes and Groom, 2009).

The main objectives of this stage were to test:

a) the accuracy of the intended meaning and consistency of respondent understanding, and interpretation of the questions and the terminology used

b) the respondents' thought processes when formulating their answers

c) the appropriateness of the answer categories in terms of how well they correspond to the way in which respondents think about the issues concerning them and their completeness

d) the effect of question order on the answers given

e) the extent to which respondents feel able and willing to provide answers to the survey questions

The questions cognitively tested covered the key components discussed above:

- physical or mental health condition
- type of condition or impairment
- restriction in daily activities and its extent
- medication or treatment effects in mitigating restriction

- the progressive conditions specified in the Disability Discrimination Amendment Act 2005
- participation restriction in key areas of life
- the causes of participation restrictions including social barriers

The latter two components, although not described here, are available in the cognitive testing report referenced above.

Two versions of the test questionnaire were developed to trial alternative question wordings or formats. ODI and ONS prioritised the following in the project brief:

- how do respondents interpret the terms illness, condition, mental, impairment and disability, and how do they distinguish between the terms with regard to their effect and relative severity?
- what conditions do they include and exclude when considering a long-standing illness?
- are they comfortable with revealing that they experience a sensitive and possibly stigmatising condition such as AIDS, cancer or schizophrenia?
- their preference to select a condition or impairment from a pre-defined restricted list, or recall conditions and impairments in an open response format?
- what they consider are normal day-to-day activities?
- how they decide what is substantial or severe limitation and what constitutes a lower order of extent, and do they include activities affected by mental conditions?
- can they hypothesise about the extent of activity limitation they would experience without medication or treatment?

Results and recommendations

The term 'disability' used in some questions raised issues: it was often interpreted as a technical or official label linked to benefits such as Disability Living Allowance and the 'Blue Badge', with some respondents uncertain about applying it to themselves in the absence of benefits of some kind.

The researchers recommended the question suite would benefit from an introductory script for interviewers to read out, to provide a broad overview of the questions and why they are being asked. In addition, scripted verbal 'signposting' in specific question introductions was recommended to provide cues about the kind of information that is relevant and give more time and opportunity for cognitive processing to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting.

The researchers also recommended an exploration of how minor re-wording of the questions may improve the general flow of the question suite and of the individual question items.

Long-standing health condition or illness and type of condition or impairment

The **first question** tested captures data on persistent health conditions, illnesses, impairments or disabilities with two formats for adding detail about the type of condition or impairment; an open ended approach and a show card containing a pre-defined list from which a respondent could select a relevant category. Cognitive testing showed both versions communicated the question's purpose to respondents; that is, to capture a diverse range of non-trivial, long-standing conditions or impairments. However, some variation in interpretation of the key terms, specifically the term

disability, caused confusion as to whether it related to receipt of benefits or not. Respondents expressed difficulty distinguishing between the terms 'impairment' and 'disability'; most considered disability more serious, but some believed the terms were synonymous, and impairment represented a more acceptable term, with fewer negative connotations.

The mixing of concepts of illnesses, impairment and disability in the same question also confused respondents as they were unsure whether a yes response required all to apply and the thread of the question was confusing because of the number of sub-clauses and its general length. The question also risked underreporting of episodic conditions not currently active; conditions in remission such as cancer; and conditions not always viewed as a health condition, impairment or disability, such as dyslexia or Asperger's syndrome.

Respondents preferred the closed version of the health conditions and impairments list with a show card, because it provided a clearer frame of reference, and acted as an aide memoir. However, a weakness identified was its limited nature; two respondents with impaired vision were not sure whether the category blindness applied to them.

The specific examples used in the long-term illness category (that is 'multiple sclerosis or cancer') were thought by some respondents to be odd, causing reluctance to select the category and choosing the less specific category 'Other long-standing health condition or disability'.

The researchers recommended the following to improve the terminology and interpretability of this question:

- exclude the term 'disability' on the grounds that it has specific and varying meanings and connotations;
- develop scripted interviewer probes to encourage reporting of health conditions or impairments that meet the criteria specified, before moving on to the next question;
- give preference to using a show card listing the alternative conditions and impairments categories to provide respondents with a clear frame of reference for answering and an aide memoir for relevant conditions or impairments that they may overlook in an open format;
- interviewers should read out the list item by item, to give respondents sufficient time to digest and think about each category.
- revise the response categories to better represent service needs and policy requirements ,that is;
    a) split blindness, deafness and communication into separate categories, using the terms vision, speech and communication impairment, with illustrative categories such as blind or partial sight, deaf or partial hearing
    b) use examples which are more generic to the underlying category
    c) replace the term disability with impairment in the category Other Long-standing health condition or disability
    d) add the categories mobility, dexterity and memory to the list as they have greater policy relevance
- consider splitting the question to establish whether the person has a health condition and then ask about the type of condition or impairment in a separate routed question.

Activity restriction by extent

The **second question** cognitively tested was to establish whether normal day-to-day activities were limited for reasons linked to having a persistent health condition or impairment. The question also captures the extent to which daily activities were limited using the categories 'severely limited' and 'limited, but not severely'. The understanding of the question's purpose differed on whether the answer to the first question was in the affirmative or the negative. For those with a condition or impairment, there was general understanding that the question aimed to establish whether activities were limited; however, for those without a condition or impairment, the interpretation was perceived as another attempt to elicit health conditions or impairments. This difference in understanding suggests the merit of asking the whole sample this question is doubtful.

The cognitive testing of question variants demonstrated the term 'difficulty' was more easily understood than 'limited'. The term 'day-to-day activities' was generally taken by respondents to refer to routine activities and some found the term helpful in providing a frame of reference to 'visualise normal things'. The following day-to-day activities were among those most commonly mentioned by respondents in response to follow-up probes:

- dressing
- shopping
- cooking and cleaning
- DIY
- driving a car
- visiting a library
- looking after children or other family members
- gardening and other moderate manual tasks
- crossing a busy road
- walking a defined distance or climbing stairs
- lifting items from a shelf at head height
- talking in a noisy room
- sitting in a confined space on a journey by car or train
- gripping objects such as a pen or cutlery

Respondents did not interpret a difference in the depth of connection between a health condition or impairment and restriction in daily activities using either the term 'because' or 'mean that' in the body of the question.

The response categories presented a number of issues for respondents:

a) difficulty applying the categories for those with intermittent limitations

b) respondents generally applied a personal benchmark to distinguish between the extent categories; most believed the benchmark should be determined by the level of independence and control the individual had

c) some reluctance to use the higher category

d) no difference in interpretation of the terms 'substantial' and 'severely; each were perceived as representing serious restrictions

e) an adjustment in activities made in the past affected responses, particularly with regard to the 'severely limited' category

The in-depth interviews sought respondents' views on using alternative response categories to this question; specifically 'limited a lot', 'somewhat limited', 'limited a little', and 'not limited at all'. These categories were viewed as burdensome and confusing because of over use of the term 'limited'.

The researchers recommended the following to develop the question further:

a) restriction in daily activities should be asked **only** of those respondents who report a condition or impairment

b) simple list of day-to-day activities should be constructed for interviewers in the field to provide respondents with examples to standardise their frames of reference before answering

c) the linkage between question 1 and 2 should be strengthened through the wording used in each

d) establish whether activities are limited before the extent is captured

e) the terms 'substantial' and 'severely' risks underreporting because of the connotations implied and the differential benchmarking applied

Duration or expected duration of restricted activities

The **third question** cognitively tested aimed at capturing the duration of the activity restriction, not the health condition or impairment. This distinction was problematic for some respondents; in some cases the time between onset of the condition and onset of the effect on daily activities was marginal and therefore of negligible relevance, but for others direct misinterpretation occurred. Further probing mitigated misinterpretation.

The response categories (see Annex C) were straightforward to apply, partly because most respondents with activity restriction had experienced it for a longer duration than 12 months. Answering questions about their expectations of future activity restrictions was not a problem for those respondents to whom the questions applied.

There were no substantive issues arising from cognitive testing for this question.

The effect of taking medication and treatment on daily activities

The **fourth question** tested examined the effect of medication or treatment withdrawal on activity restriction. The DDA confers rights under the act for those whose activities would be restricted without taking medication or receiving other treatment. For this reason, it was necessary to test the difficulties that might arise when capturing this information.

The question has two parts, asked only of those answering yes to question 1 and not responding 'severely limited' to question 2. Firstly, respondents' medication and/or treatment status was established, and secondly whether their daily activities would be limited or more limited without medication and/or treatment, using the same extent categories as in question 2.

A key problem with this question for some was the limiting effect of the side effects of medication and other treatment; while for others the life threatening impact that would arise without their medication or other treatment made the question response options defective. However, most respondents were able to interpret the speculative nature of the question and formulated their answers on the basis of medical advice previously received. Another issue was the requirement to hypothetically determine the appropriate extent category.

The respondents generally included regular prescribed medicines, although some included over the counter medicines; however, none mentioned alternative therapies such as herbal remedies or alternative treatments such as massage.

The findings suggest this question should be asked only of those reporting they have a health condition and answering their daily activities were 'not limited at all'; a compilation of relevant medications and treatments should be available to interviewers to refer to if asked for clarification by respondents.

Consultation following cognitive testing findings – June–August 2009

The findings of the cognitive testing were used to make interim amendments to the questions before discussion at an ODI hosted cross-department workshop at the end of June 2009. The changes prioritised for consultation before finalising draft questions for field testing included:

a) whether to harmonise the health conditions and impairments categories with the Scottish Census health conditions question planned for 2011

b) whether to focus on broad categories of impairments rather than specific health conditions – to improve the scope to measure outcomes disaggregated by impairment type

c) to drop the term 'limited' in relation to daily activities and replace with the phrase 'have difficulty with'

d) the inclusion of a question capturing frequency of activity restriction to mitigate possible problems faced by those with intermittent effects answering the question

e) avoid the medical model emphasis of activity restriction in the suite by replacing the word 'because' with 'in relation to' health conditions, illnesses or impairments.

These suggestions were consulted on throughout the summer of 2009 involving the government sector and Equality 2025; third sector disabled people's organisations; and leading disability studies academics in the field. ODI and ONS reviewed feedback from these consultations and made further revisions to the suite (see accompanying article in this issue of Health Statistics

Quarterly). A brief overview of the consultation responses and reasons for question changes are documented below.

The list of capacities identified in the DDA (see Box 2) was criticised for impeding analyses of the outcomes for disabled people disaggregated by separate impairment categories. For example, people with visual, hearing and speech impairments are included in the same category. The list also lacked a separate category for people with conditions that affect mental health – something raised in a previous Government green paper (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2007). A reference to the exclusion of DDA capacities under the Equality Bill White Paper ('A framework for a fairer future', 2008) was raised, which provided an opportunity to develop an alternative list. The revised impairment categories for field testing reflect those impairments deemed most useful and relevant for categorisation to aid policy development, policy monitoring and service needs assessment.

Another improvement raised by disability studies academics was to make a clear distinction between conditions and impairments; the disease, physical or mental characteristic or illness which the individual has (for example glaucoma) and the impaired function (for example, partial sight or blindness) The consultation responses emphasised the importance for analysts to be able to make these distinctions, with impairments more relevant for social care, housing and independent living, and conditions and illnesses more relevant for medical care.

The ambition to cover both conditions and impairments in one category list was challenged in consultation; the level of detail required was unrealistic for a succinct suite aiming to capture functional impairment and activity restriction to classify disability in general household social surveys. Harmonisation sub-group members concluded the most useful data to capture was areas of difficulty or impairment that people have, regardless of their different conditions; the capture of specific health conditions and diseases was deemed unnecessary for disability measurement.

The idea to avoid using the term 'impairment' because of interpretation issues in the question capturing persistent health conditions and illnesses was backed by academics and third sector organisations. However, government stakeholders were uncertain about the implications of removing it and insisted field-tested estimates should be benchmarked against established sources such as the FRS, GLF and LOS.

The use of plain English response categories of 'a little' and 'a lot' in the question capturing activity restriction found general support among those consulted.

A further concern raised in consultation was the exclusion of the non-core disabled population covered in both the DDA and Equality Bill White Paper, which identified three progressive conditions (that is HIV/AIDS, cancer or multiple sclerosis) where people have legal coverage regardless of whether they currently have an impairment or experience difficulty with day-to-day activities. ODI and ONS responded by drawing stakeholders attention to the inclusion of a question on progressive conditions asked on LOS and FRS sources, and that this component is not currently included in the core measure of DDA disability used in FRS publications, and therefore falls outside the scope of the harmonisation project.

The issue of developing harmonised standard questions, which encompass the other non-core elements of the DDA (such as likelihood of activity restriction without medication and past disability) conferring rights was raised by government stakeholders. The sub-group members argued the non-core elements should be excluded from the suite for the following reasons:

a) the problems associated with capturing valid data on the three specified progressive conditions found in cognitive testing and in the LOS field testing

b) the prohibitively high additional costs and added interview burden associated with implementing an additional three elements across general social survey sources

c) the questions capturing these non-core elements of the DDA and future Equality Act will be maintained in the FRS and the LOS allowing continuity in population prevalence estimates

The body of evidence gathered from the workshops, consultations and cognitive testing guided the specification of two question suite variants for field testing. These question suites and the results of field testing are available in an accompanying article in this issue of Health Statistics Quarterly.

Conclusion

This article has described the work undertaken by the Health, Disability and Carers Harmonisation Sub-Group: to improve and harmonise the collection of disability data in response to changing demands for such data brought about by the national equality legislation, the European Union SILC regulation and the data deficiencies raised in the Review of Equality Data.

The application of respected conceptual frameworks (a set of structured values and definitions, which communicate and operationalise the concepts of the subject in question) and internationally recognised definitions and classifications to the data needs identified has given the draft questions for field testing a stronger relevance to the concept of disability advocated in the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit Report 'Improving the Life Chances of Disabled People' and championed in the Office for Disability Issues Equality 2025 agenda.

The extensive consultations undertaken, including arm's length bodies, academia and third sector organisations demonstrates a clear commitment on the part of the Health, Disability and Carers Harmonisation Sub-Group to gather a wide range of views to identify the deficiencies in existing data inputs to social survey data sources, guide priorities as equitably as possible to meet the variety of needs expressed and mitigate the sensitivities associated with existing question terminology when drafting question inputs.

Both the findings of the consultation activities and the recommendations following the cognitive testing of the proposed questions fed into the field testing projects which are described in an accompanying article in this issue of Health Statistics Quarterly.

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Annex A

Table A1 Organisations participating in the consultation

	Represented at February 2008 workshop	Represented at June 2008 workshop	Not able to send a representative	Stakeholders consulted by correspondence
Government body				
Office for Disability Issues	✓	✓		
Government Equalities Office	✓	✓		✓
Office for National Statistics	✓	✓		
Scottish Government	✓	✓		✓
Welsh Assembly Government	✓	✓		✓
Department of Finance and Personnel Northern Ireland	✓	✓		✓
Department for Work and Pensions	✓	✓		✓
Department of Health	✓		✓	
Department for Communities and Local Government	✓	✓		✓
Department for Children Schools and Families (now DfE)	✓	✓		✓
Department for Transport	✓		✓	✓
Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (now BIS)	✓			
Equalities and Human Rights Commission	✓	✓		✓
Ministry of Justice/Home Office			✓	✓
Local Government Association			✓	✓
Statutory Sector:				
Equality Measurement Group and National Statistics Harmonisation Group				✓
Information Centre for Health and Social Care (DH)				✓
Eurostat				✓
Third Sector:				
Diversity Solutions				✓
Breakthrough UK				✓
United Kingdom Advisory Network for Disabled People				✓
Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation				✓
Universities:				
Leicester, Manchester, Lancaster, Durham, De Montfort, Leeds, Loughborough, Essex				✓

Annex B

Draft primary harmonised standard questions submitted for initial consultation

<table>
<tr>
<td>Q1a. Do you have any long-standing physical or mental health condition, impairment or disability that has lasted or is expected to last 12 months or more? Please include those that are due to old age

1. Yes
2. No</td>
<td>Q1b. Do you have any long-standing physical or mental health condition, impairment or disability that has lasted or is expected to last 12 months or more? Please include those that are due to old age

1. Yes
2. No

IF 1:

What is the nature of your physical or mental health condition, impairment or disability?

0. Open text – code up to 6 replies</td>
<td>Q1c. Do you have any of the following long-standing physical or mental health conditions or impairments that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more? Select all that apply. Please include those that are due to old age

1. Blindness, deafness or other communication impairment
2. Mobility impairment, such as difficulty walking
3. Learning difficulty or disability, such as Down's syndrome
4. Mental health condition, such as depression
5. HIV, Multiple Sclerosis or cancer
6. Other long-standing health condition or disability
7. None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">Q2a. Are your day-to-day activities limited because of any physical or mental health condition, impairment or disability? Please include those that are due to old age.

Would you say you are:

1. Severely limited
2. Limited but not severely
3. Not limited at all</td>
<td>Q2b. Do your physical or mental health condition(s), impairment(s) or disability(ies) mean that your day-to-day activities are limited? Please include those that are due to old age.
Would you say you are:

1. Limited a lot
2. Limited a little
3. Not limited at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="3">IF Q2 = 1 or 2

Q3. How long have your day-to-day activities been limited?

1. Less than 6 months
2. At least 6 months but less than 12 months
3. At least 12 months

IF 1 or 2:
Do you expect your day-to-day activities to be limited for 12 months or more altogether?
1. Yes
2. No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="3">IF 1 to Q1b or 1 thru 6 to Q1c AND 2 or 3 to Q2:

Q4. Do you take any medication for your long-standing health condition(s) or disability(ies)?

1. Yes
2. No

IF 1:
If you did not have this medication, do you think your activities would be limited by your long-standing health condition(s) or disability(ies)?
1. Severely limited
2. Limited but not severely
3. Not limited at all</td>
</tr>
</table>

Notes

- **question 1** versions establish the presence of conditions, impairments and disabilities, with open and prescribed breakdowns elicited in version b and c respectively.
- **question 2** aims to establish the presence of limitations in day-to-day activities the respondent experiences: the questions differ in the strength of linkage of the condition or impairment with the limitation and in routeing; version (b) is routed from q1 and version (a) is not.
- **question 3** aims to place the limitations in daily activities into a time frame consistent with DDA and European data needs, 12 months or more in case of the DDA and for at least 6 months in the case of EU-SILC.
- **question 4** asks the respondent whether he is taking medication for his condition or impairment and if s/he answered no to question 2 whether her/his daily activities would be limited without it.

Annex C

Questions used in the cognitive testing stage

Question 1

Purpose: To establish the presence of self-reported physical or mental health condition or impairment (or disability – version A only).

Asked first in Version A

Q1a) Do you have any long-standing physical or mental health condition, impairment or disability that has lasted or is expected to last 12 months or more? Please include those that are due to old age.

Yes	1.	GO TO Q1b)
No	2.	GO TO Q2a)

IF YES AT Q1a) ASK:

Q1b) What is the nature of your physical or mental health condition, impairment or disability? PROBE FULLY AND RECORD RESPONSES VERBATIM (UP TO SIX).

Asked first in Version B

Q1c) SHO W CARD

Do you have any of the following long-standing physical or mental health conditions or impairments that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more? Select all that apply. Please include those that are due to old age. READ OUT

Blindness, deafness or other communication impairment.	1.	}GO TO Q2b)
Mobility impairment, such as difficulty walking	2.	
Learning difficulty or disability, such as Down's syndrome	3.	
Mental health condition, such as depression	4.	
Long-term illness, such as Multiple Sclerosis or cancer	5.	
Other long-standing health condition or disability	6.	
None	7.	GO TO Q2a)

Question 2

Purpose: to establish if day-to-day activities are felt to be limited for reasons linked with physical or mental health condition, impairment or disability.

Asked first in Version A

ASK ALL

Q2a Are your day-to-day activities limited because of any physical or mental health condition, impairment or disability? Please include those that are due to old age.

Would you say you are... READ OUT

Severely limited	☐	}GO TO Q3
Limited but not severely	☐	
Not limited at all	☐	GO TO Q4

Asked first in Version B

IF CODE 7 AT Q1c), ASK Q2a):

Q2a Are your day-to-day activities limited because of any physical or mental health condition, impairment or disability? Please include those that are due to old age.

Would you say you are... READ OUT

Severely limited	☐	}GO TO Q3
Limited but not severely	☐	
Not limited at all	☐	GO TO Q4

IF CODES 1 TO 6 AT Q1c), ASK Q2b)

Q2b) Do your physical or mental health condition (s), impairment(s) or disability(ies) mean that your day-to-day activities are limited? Please include those that are due to old age.

Would you say you are... READ OUT

Severely limited	☐	}GO TO Q3
Limited but not severely	☐	
Not limited at all	☐	GO TO Q4

Question 3

Purpose: To measures duration/expected duration of any perceived day-to-day activity limitation linked with physical or mental health condition, impairment or disability. The time frame is consistent with DDA (12 months) and European (at least 6 months) data needs.

Asked in both Version A and Version B

IF CODES 1 OR 2 AT Q2a), ASK Q3:

Q3a) How long have your day-to-day activities been limited? SHOW CARD AND READ OUT

Less than 6 months	1	}GO TO Q3b
6 months but less than 12 months	2	
At least 12 months	3	GO TO Q4

IF EITHER CODE 1 OR CODE 2 at Q3a), ASK:

Q3b) Do you expect your day-to-day activities to be limited for 12 months or more altogether?

Yes	1
No	2

Question 4

Purpose: To establish if medication is taken for reported long-standing health condition(s) or disability(ies) and to measure perceived impact of medication on limitation of day-to-day activities.

Asked in both Version A and Version B

IF CODES 2 OR 3 AT Q2a), ASK (Version A filter):

IF CODES 1 TO 6 AT Q1c) AND CODES 2 OR 3 AT Q2b)

OR CODE 7 AT Q1c) AND CODES 2 OR 3 AT Q2a), ASK (Version B filter):

Q4a) Do you take any medication for your long-standing health condition(s) or disability(ies)?

Yes	1
No	2

IF YES AT Q4a), ASK:

Q4b) If you did not have this medication, do you think your activities would be limited by your long-standing health condition(s) or disability(ies)?

Do you think you would be... READ OUT

Severely limited	1
Limited but not severely	2
Not limited at all	3

Update on the harmonisation of disability data collection in UK surveys (Part 2)

Chris White *Office for National Statistics*

Abstract

Background

This article reports on the field testing work undertaken, leading to the proposals for a primary harmonised standard for disability data inputs: designed to derive statistical measures of disability from social surveys using a face-to-face mode of data capture. These proposals were submitted to the National Statistics Harmonisation Group (NSHG) for approval in December 2010. The proposed primary harmonised standard data inputs are designed to meet the data needs arising from the equality legislation introduced in 2010 and improve international comparability: by better meeting the definitions for measures of long-standing illness and disability derived from the European Union's Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

Methods

Field testing was conducted during two discrete periods: between October 2009 and February 2010 for stage 1 testing, and between May and July 2010 for stage 2 testing. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) Opinions Survey acted as the data collection vehicle and the design was a split sample in each case. In stage 1, question suite variants were compared, together with the Family Resources Survey (FRS) Disability Discrimination Act module running on the Opinions Survey in equivalent months. The second stage also applied a split sample to compare the revised proposed harmonised questions with the question on disability planned for the 2011 Census.

Derivations of disability to meet measures required under the national Equality Act legislation and the European Union-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions were applied to field-test estimates to assess coherence with contemporaneous external sources.

Results

The field test results found good comparability with estimates of disability used in the FRS publications and with the field tested 2011 Census disability question.

In stage 1 testing, the measure of disability derived from the version 1 suite was closer to the FRS measure of disability used in FRS publications than that derived from version 2's questions. In stage 2, the proximity of the measure derived from the proposed harmonised questions to the FRS measure of disability improved, with a 0.5 percentage point difference.

The stage 2 measure of disability was found to be consistent with the EU-SILC measure of disability in 2009 for the UK published on the Eurostat website. Furthermore, the harmonised questions produced a similar estimate of disability to the 2011 Census question, also field tested concurrently with the proposed harmonised questions.

Conclusions

The harmonised questions tested provide appropriate data inputs to measure persistent illness, impairment and disability, consistent with the components of disability used in the disablement process and the International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health. Their implementation across social survey data sources using a face-to-face mode of data capture will enhance the consistency of statistical measurement and their relevance to the data requirements embodied in national Equality legislation and the EU-SILC European regulation.

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Introduction

This article reports progress made in revising standard UK social survey questions on persistent illness, impairment and activity restriction for collection in social survey data sources using a face-to-face mode of data collection. It updates the material presented in an accompanying article in this issue of HSQ detailing the consultations and cognitive testing components of the project (White 2011). The findings of consultation and cognitive question testing were used to amend the draft questions for field testing, and the evidence gained from field testing enabled the refinement of data inputs to derive statistical measures of disability, which are described below.

Background

The Review of Equality Data (ONS, 2007) identified a need to improve the co-ordination, comparability, quality, accessibility and presentation of disability statistics through developing and applying a principled approach to data collection and its circulation. It made a specific recommendation that the Office for Disability Issues (ODI) and the Government Equalities Office (GEO) should work with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to develop harmonised standards for disability measurement across data sources to meet this need.

A project was initiated in early 2008 with the following objectives:

a) conduct a cross-sector consultation on data needs and priorities and replicate consultations at key stages
b) develop a conceptual framework for disability definition taking account of consultation responses, national legislation and European regulations
c) frame a short suite of questions to measure disability in accordance with the definition and sensitive to the issue of data continuity
d) test the performance of these questions in terms of interpretability and comparability with established sources collecting similar information
e) recommend to the National Statistics Harmonisation Group (NSHG) and the Government Statistical Service Statistical Policy and Standards Committee (GSS SPSC) an implementation of harmonised data inputs across social survey sources to harmonise the presentation of statistical measures of disability

This article contains the following sections:

- The results from two stages of field testing
- Final consultation on the implications of these results
- Recommendation of a primary harmonised standard to key fora, including the NSHG and the GSS SPSC.

The article provides a condensed overview of field test results; the finalised field testing reports will be published on the ONS website during the autumn and will be available for downloading.

Field Testing Stage 1

Methods

Data Source and Study population

ODI commissioned the first field testing project, and used the ONS Opinions Survey (OS) as the data collection vehicle (ONS Opinions Survey, 2011). The OS is multi-purpose, designed to test questions in the field before embedding them into other established data sources; the sampling approach ensures delivery of a representative sample of Great Britain aged 16 years and over, with one household member selected for interview. The data was collected over a five-month period from October 2009 to February 2010.

Question suite versions and design

Two question suite versions (see Annex A) were tested. The first version asked Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) (National Archive, 1995) related questions, including a question on frequency of activity restriction; but excluded a question on duration. It routed respondents to the impairment list question only if they reported having a persistent health condition or illness in the previous question. The question capturing persistent health conditions and illnesses excluded the terms disability, infirmity and impairment and asked respondents to consider whether they had any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses that have lasted 12 months or more.

The second version asked questions about participation restriction and the perceived causes of restriction first (not reported on here) before asking DDA related questions. Version 2 excluded the capture of frequency of activity restriction but included a question on duration, and the type of impairment question was asked across the whole sample, not routed as in version 1. The question capturing persistent health conditions and illnesses also excluded the terms disability, infirmity and impairment and asked respondents whether they had any physical or mental health conditions expected to last 12 months or more.

The sample was split in half, with one half administered the version 1 questions and the other half the version 2 questions. The sample size for version 1 was 2,403 and for version 2, was 2,384.

Elements of testing

The primary purpose of this stage of testing was to judge comparability of estimates of disability derived using each field-tested version with those derived from the FRS's disability module (See Annex B) and estimates of long-standing illness and disability provided by the General Lifestyle Survey's (GLF) questions (See Annex C) designed to capture two variables included in the European Union's Statistics on Income and Living Conditions' (EU-SILC) Minimum European Health Module (MEHM).

The broad testing elements included:

a) the extent of comparability in component-specific prevalence estimates of illness, impairment and disability between suite versions and external sources, and capability to estimate core current DDA disability and disability derived from the EU-SILC MEHM
b) the performance and adequacy of the impairment list in capturing respondents' impairment
c) the extent of agreement between the proposed harmonised impairment list and the FRS list of capacities

Results and recommendations

Comparability in component specific prevalence

The prevalence of persistent illness varied between field test versions, with version 1 producing a 4.2 percentage point higher prevalence than version 2 (Table 1). Table 1 documents the question wording used in each source and tested version, together with the percentage prevalence detected in those aged 16 years and over.

Table 1 **Comparison in percentage prevalence of persistent illness by source, persons aged 16 years and over**

Source and Question	Per cent Prevalence
Family Resources Survey 2008–09 Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?	29.2
Life Opportunities Survey 2009–10 Do you have any long-standing physical or mental impairment, illness or disability lasting or expected to last for a period of 12 months or more? By long-standing I mean anything that has affected you over a period of at least 12 months or that is likely to affect you over a period of at least 12 months.	35.1
General Lifestyle Survey 2008 Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity – by long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or is likely to affect you over a period of time?	34.4
Annual Population Survey 2006–08 Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last for a year or more?	35.9
Field Test stage 1 version 1 Opinions 2009–10 Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses which have lasted for 12 months or more?	32.5
Field Test stage 1 version 1 Opinions 2009–10 Do you have any physical or mental health condition(s) or illnesses that are expected to last 12 months or more?	28.3

A comparison with external sources showed the field-tested questions produced predominantly lower percentage prevalence, although version 1's question was found to be more proximal than version 2's. The possible risk of suppressing prevalence by excluding the terms disability or impairment from the body of the field tested question and leading to a discontinuity is contentious as the FRS question contains the term disability, but this source produced a lower prevalence compared with the version 1 field test question; however, all other sources investigated, which contained one or other of these terms produced a higher prevalence.

The field-test questions are more specific in what they capture (that is physical or mental health conditions or illnesses) and they reference only either the past 12 months (version 1) or the future 12 months (version 2), which may contribute to a lower prevalence found, compared with the GLF, LOS and APS questions.

A second component tested was the possible impact on prevalence of specific impairments by routeing the impairment question to only those reporting a physical or mental health condition in question 1, as applied in version 1, compared with total sample coverage applied in version 2 (Table 2).

Table 2 **Percentage prevalence of impairment by version, persons aged 16 years and over**

Impairment	Version 1	Version 2
Seeing (due to blindness or partial sight)	3.5	4.2
Hearing (due to deafness or partial hearing)	4.2	6.6
Mobility (difficulty walking short distances, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying objects)	14.8	14.7
Learning or Concentrating or Remembering	4.1	6.0
Mental Health	3.7	3.9
Stamina or Breathing	7.4	8.5
Social learning difficulty (e.g, due to Autistic Spectrum Disorder or Aspergers')	0.3	0.5
Other (please specify)	4.4	2.7
Any impairment	25.0	29.7

Source: ONS Opinions Survey 2009–10

Prevalence of impairment overall was 4.7 percentage points higher using version 2's administration approach, with higher prevalence in the majority of specific categories. The overall version 2 prevalence of 30 per cent concurred well with the overall prevalence found in the Life Opportunities Survey (LOS) interim wave 1 report (ONS, 2010), and suggests a small number of respondents will differentiate between having a health condition and having an impairment.

The prevalence of activity restriction, and thereby the prevalence of disability, using version 1's questions which capture frequency and extent of restriction, was 19.7 per cent, suggesting approximately a fifth of the population were restricted either 'a lot' or 'a little' 'sometimes' or more frequently. In comparison, version 2's question suggested a population prevalence of only 18.9 per cent (Table 3.).

Table 3 Percentage prevalence of activity restriction by source: Persons aged 16 years and over

Source	Weighted per cent
Field test version 1 suite.– Opinions 2009–10	
To what extent do you have difficulty carrying out day to day activities? Yes a lot of difficulty or yes a little difficulty?	19.7
Yes, a lot of difficulty	7.9
Yes, a little difficulty	11.8
Field test version 2 suite.– Opinions 2009–10	
In relation to your condition(s) or illnesses, to what extent do you have difficulty carrying out day to day activities? Yes a lot of difficulty or yes a little difficulty?	18.9
Yes, a lot	7.6
Yes, a little	11.3
FRS question – 2008–09	
Does this/do these health problems or disabilities mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life? Mobility; lifting; manual dexterity; continence; communication; memory, concentrate, understand or learn; physical danger; balance; other	21.4
LOS question 2009–10 interim results	
Does this/do these health problems or disabilities mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life? Mobility; lifting; manual dexterity; continence; communication; memory, concentrate, understand or learn; physical danger; balance; other	25.9
GLF question 2008	
Does this illness or disability (Do any of these illnesses or disabilities) limit your activities in any way? Limited or strongly limited	19.5
Strongly limited	8.5

The routeing approach differed in each version; version 1 respondents were routed from the first question only if answering 'yes'; however, in version 2 respondents were routed if they either reported a health condition or illness in question 2a or an impairment in question 2b (see Annex A).

The lower prevalence detected using version 2's questions could have arisen by misclassifying those with intermittent restrictions because of the absence of a question capturing frequency; however, the lower prevalence of health conditions or illnesses in version 2 is a plausible alternative explanation.

The frequency category with the highest prevalence in version 1's frequency question was 'sometimes' – exceeding the prevalence of the other two categories combined (that is 'always' and 'most of the time'). The scale of this difference suggests the non-capture of those with intermittent restrictions was an unlikely explanation for the lower prevalence detected in version 2, as it is arguable that the difference in prevalence would have been considerably greater if respondents with intermittent restrictions had been reluctant to affirm activity restriction in version 2's question for this reason. Consequently, there is an absence of clear evidence supporting the need to collect frequency of restriction to avoid the misclassification of those with intermittent restriction effects.

The field-test results refute the perceived risk of suppressing the prevalence estimates of activity restriction, and thereby disability, by routeing to the impairment question. While the prevalence of

impairment itself is somewhat lower in the routed sample, there is no evidence of a knock-on effect for measures of activity restriction (that is disability), suggesting the non-routed sample is capturing impairments not associated with activity restriction. As it is the impaired population with activity restriction that is the most useful for policy, the additional costs incurred by administrating the impairment question across the whole sample seems unnecessary.

The prevalence of activity restriction is notably lower than LOS. However, compared with the FRS and GLF, on which the questions are benchmarked, the field test questions produce similar estimates.

The perceived risk that the capture of extent of restriction using the plain English response categories 'a lot of difficulty', or 'a little difficulty' would inflate overall prevalence compared with dichotomised response options using 'Yes' and 'No' response categories is not borne out by these field-test results.

Performance and adequacy of the impairment list

The performance and adequacy of the impairment list was judged on the basis of what proportion of the sample used the 'Other impairment' category, and whether those with a health condition or illness report one or more of the impairment categories.

The proportion of the sample reporting an impairment using the 'Other impairment' category was low (4.4 per cent of the version 1 sample and 2.7 per cent of the version 2 sample). In version 1, of those reporting an impairment using the 'Other impairment' category, two-fifths provided answers which were collapsible into an existing category; while in version 2, a quarter could be collapsed (Table 4.).

The most common conditions reported under the 'other impairment' category which were not obviously collapsible were circulatory disorders, gastrointestinal disorders and diabetes. With guidance it may be possible for interviewers to probe further; for example for those with diabetes interviewers could ask whether it affects their vision, and for circulatory disease whether it affects their stamina or breathing. Some respondents mentioned frequent tiredness connected with specific conditions such as diabetes. These respondents clearly did not connect their problem with a 'stamina' difficulty and the inclusion of the term 'fatigue' or 'tiredness' within the 'stamina or breathing' category may offer an additional opportunity to make the connection with their health condition and avoid using the 'other impairment' category for free text transcription.

A possible candidate for inclusion as a separate category was 'pain'; a number of respondents reported pain associated with their specific condition or conditions. Pain is often a symptom of a number of conditions, as well as connected with medication side effects and the effects of hospital investigations and procedures, and is relevant to activity restriction.

Table 4 Other impairments which collapsed into an existing impairment category

Version 1	% collapsible
Mobility/dexterity – back problems; stretching problems; writing difficulty (use of hands); balance; bone problems; osteoporosis; limited joint movements; arthritis; disc lesions; inability to maintain physical positions.	19.1
Stamina/breathing – asthma; breathing problems; bronchitis.	8.1
Seeing – eye condition; colour blindness.	4.1
Mental health – depression; panic; alcoholism; social phobia; nervousness.	5.9
Learning/memory – memory loss; learning difficulties; dyslexia.	2.5
Total	39.7
Version 2	
Mental health – depression; alcohol abuse; anxiety:	4.9
Learning/memory – short-term memory loss; learning difficulties; dementia, dyslexia; alzheimers:	6.7
Mobility/dexterity – back problems; movement restrictions; arthritis; loss of grip; osteoporosis; un-operable hernia:	13.8
Social learning – difficulties with social interaction	1.0
Total	26.4

Source: Opinions 2009–10

Another weakness of the list relates to the combining of 'learning' and 'concentrating' with 'remembering'. There was evidence to suggest the 'learning' and 'concentrating' components dissuaded respondents with conditions affecting 'memory' from selecting this category. There was also evidence from consultation that the analysis of disaggregated categories to support policy would benefit from separating out 'memory' from 'learning' and 'concentrating' as the needs of these people are different.

Correspondence between the impairment list and the FRS list of capacities

The FRS disability module asks respondents about whether they have 'substantial' difficulty in a number of capacities such as mobility. There was interest among stakeholders in what level of correlation existed between the impairments contained in the field-test question and the FRS capacities, where similarity in categories existed. The OS also collected the FRS capacities for three of the five months of field testing allowing direct measurement at the individual level of the overlap in the reporting of impairments and capacities.

Table 5 shows the matrix of reporting of DDA capacities by the version 1 and version 2 impairment categories.

Table 5 Percentage prevalence of impairment in those reporting substantial difficulty in a specific capacity domain

Capacity	Version 1							
	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Learning	Mental Health	Stamina	Social Learning	Other
Moving about	13.2	17.5	77.8	16.8	12.0	31.0	1.0	9.4
Balance/Coordination	16.4	29.3	71.0	32.9	16.0	30.4	3.8	13.6
Lifting	12.0	18.1	73.3	17.4	8.4	30.9	2.0	7.2
Manual dexterity	19.0	24.4	86.5	28.1	17.3	41.4	2.7	10.1
Bladder/Bowel	18.5	16.1	68.2	28.6	10.5	26.9	4.8	8.6
Communication	33.1	42.3	51.6	25.7	14.7	29.6	2.6	9.1
Learn/Memory	16.1	19.2	42.1	48.5	29.1	22.0	3.9	8.6
Danger	38.7	26.6	54.2	30.0	44.1	32.7	8.2	9.6
Other	12.6	19.6	40.9	23.4	23.2	33.7	3.6	31.4
Capacity	**Version 2 (percentage reporting capacity and impairment)**							
	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Learning	Mental Health	Stamina	Social Learning	Other
Moving about	12.7	16.9	89.5	18.5	11.4	34.3	1.3	5.2
Balance/Coordination	16.0	22.8	71.7	35.3	16.7	32.2	6.1	6.8
Lifting	10.3	19.3	72.0	15.2	7.3	32.2	1.2	4.4
Manual dexterity	13.7	20.4	76.8	26.9	20.2	36.2	3.3	8.8
Bladder/Bowel	9.3	17.6	56.4	17.0	10.6	26.1	0.0	7.9
Communication	34.7	52.1	42.7	34.1	16.2	20.9	6.2	7.3
Learn/Memory	13.8	16.7	49.4	65.3	30.2	30.2	7.1	9.2
Danger	20.1	15.3	50.4	55.9	50.3	36.7	13.9	0.0
Other	19.1	17.4	33.3	19.7	34.5	37.3	5.1	11.8

Source: ONS Opinions Survey 2009–10

A compelling level of correspondence is suggested in this matrix between some capacities and impairments. The reporting of 'mobility' impairment has a strong overlap with the capacities 'moving', 'balance', 'lifting' 'manual dexterity' and 'continence'. Another important overlap is present between the capacity 'learning' and the impairment 'learning or concentrating or remembering'.

Conclusions of stage 1 field test

The question capturing persistent physical or mental health conditions or illnesses should contain a 12-month time reference encompassing the past and future 12 months to improve the time frame comparability with the current FRS and LOS questions. The exclusion of the terms 'disability' and 'impairment' should continue as the evidence suggests prevalence estimates are insufficiently discrepant with other sources by their exclusion, and the application of the disablement process and the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (WHO, 2001) advocates

the separation of concepts of illness, functional impairment and disability (that is activity and participation restriction).

The impairment list should route from the question capturing persistent physical or mental health conditions or illnesses; the added benefit of capturing impairment for the whole sample is unsubstantiated and adds to interview length and costs.

Some avoidance of the use of the 'other impairment' category is possible through the provision of interviewer instructions and guidance on probing. For example, probing the respondent to consider whether 'stamina or breathing' is affected by his or her heart condition.

The merits of including the term 'fatigue' in the 'stamina or breathing' category and a separate category eliciting 'pain' should be judged following any further evidence supporting their inclusion from the stage 2 field test results.

To improve policy relevance, the category 'learning or concentrating or remembering' requires amendment; specifically creating new categories of 'memory impairment' and 'learning or concentrating or understanding impairment'.

The measurement of activity restriction can be captured effectively using the terms difficulty and the plain English extent categories of 'a little' and 'a lot'. There was an absence of evidence supporting the capture of frequency of restriction to offset any misclassification of those with intermittent activity restriction. The duration of activity restriction should have categories enabling breakdowns to meet alternative legislation guidelines set nationally and in Europe.

Field Testing Stage 2

Introduction

The second stage of field testing was conducted to further test the performance of the questions in measuring the population prevalence of Equality Act (National Archive, 2010) disability and the relationship the field-test questions have with the question on disability included in the decennial 2011 Census of population.

Two question suites were tested (see Annex D):

1. the proposed harmonised disability question suite, amended to take account of stage 1 field test findings
2. the Scottish 2011 Census question on health conditions and the 2011 Census question on disability asked across the UK constituent countries

The specific purposes for this stage of field testing are to:

a) compare the prevalence of core disability, as measured by the FRS with the proposed harmonised disability question suite

b) assess the level of agreement in prevalence between the harmonised suite's derivation of disability by extent and that derived from the 2011 Census question on disability

c) assess the scope to deliver Equality Act and EU-SILC outputs with and without the duration filter

Methods

Data source and study population

The ONS Opinions Survey provided the data collection vehicle to test these questions during the months of May, June and July 2010. The estimates derived were compared with other sources collecting similar data for external validation. These included:

a) Family Resources Survey

b) Life Opportunities Survey

c) General Lifestyle Survey

The Opinions survey sample was split into two equal parts; one half of the sample were given the proposed harmonised questions, while the other half were given the questions planned for the decennial 2011 Census of population. The sample sizes were 1,726 for the proposed harmonised question suite and 1,768 for the census questions.

Question Suite Versions

The proposed harmonised suite included questions determining:

a) the presence of a physical or mental health condition or illness

b) impairment status, by type

c) extent of difficulty carrying out day-to-day activities, by duration

A number of changes to the proposed harmonised questions were introduced in stage 2. First, the time frame in the question eliciting the presence of a persistent health condition or illness is more inclusive, referring to both the past 12 months and also an expectation of duration for a further 12 months. Second, the impairment list has separated out the terms 'memory' from 'learning, understanding or concentrating' and replaces the term 'social learning difficulty' (referring to autistic spectrum conditions) with 'socially or behaviourally'. Third, the question eliciting activity restriction includes the term 'reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities' with running prompt plain English response categories 'yes, a lot', 'yes, a little', or 'not at all'. Fourth, a question measuring frequency of activity restriction is excluded.

Scope of testing elements

A number of criteria were set to determine the fitness for purpose of these questions:

a) Is the prevalence of a physical or mental health condition lasting or expected to last 12 months or more consistent with estimates derived from the equivalent questions asked on the FRS 2008–09, the LOS 2009–10 and the GLF 2008 and 2009?

b) How does prevalence of impairment compare with LOS published estimates (ONS, 2009)?

c) Is there evidence that estimates of activity restriction fall from the stage 1 level by excluding a question on frequency?

d) Is the estimate of core Equality Act disability prevalence, derived from the proposed harmonised questions, comparable with that derived from the proposed 2011 Census question on disability and with external source estimates derived from the FRS 2008–09 and 2009–10 and LOS 2009–10 questions

e) Is the estimate of persistent illness and disability derived from the proposed harmonised questions plausible for EU-SILC data requirements based on historical estimates published on the Eurostat website? Does the duration filter improve coherence?

f) Is there evidence that the capture of extent of activity restriction inflates prevalence compared with sources using dichotomised 'Yes' and 'No' response choices?

Results and recommendations

Physical and mental health conditions

Table 6 compares the prevalence of a health condition or illness measured using the field test stage 2 question with estimates derived from the FRS 2008–09 and 2009–10, the LOS 2009–10 and the GLF 2008 and 2009 data.

For persons, the stage 2 field test prevalence was 5.4 percentage points higher than the version 2 stage 1 field test prevalence. The stage 2 prevalence is also somewhat higher than the equivalent question asked on the FRS using both 2008–09 and 2009–10 data; however, it is lower than both the LOS 2009–10 and the GLF 2008 and 2009 estimates. The field test question's estimate across ages and by sex are more consistent with LOS and the GLF than with the estimates derived from the FRS.

Table 6 Percentage prevalence of a physical or mental health condition: by source

Great Britain

Parameter	Field test	LOS 09–10	FRS 08–09	FRS 09–10	GLF 2008	GLF 2009
Persons	33.7	35.1	29.2	29.6	34.1	35.2
Men	31.5	34.0	28.2	28.8	33.6	35.0
Women	35.7	36.1	30.2	30.3	34.6	35.5
Persons 16–24:	15.9	12.5	10.4	10.7	13.0	12.5
Persons 25–64:	28.4	30.9	24.2	24.5	28.1	29.4
Persons 65 and over:	64.6	63.6	61.4	61.1	60.5	61.6

While the exclusion of the terms 'disability' and 'impairment' from the body of the field tested question may have a marginal effect on suppressing prevalence, the proposed harmonised question has the advantage of disentangling concepts of health conditions or illnesses and disability, and is therefore more specific in what it is measuring; that is the prevalence of any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses. Questions which mix these concepts leave uncertainty about the distribution between these states and they carry the potential inconsistency of classifying disability in the absence of activity restriction, which runs counter to the harmonised definition agreed and presented in the accompanying article in this issue of Health Statistics Quarterly (White, 2011), and the EU-SILC guideline of separating out the measurement of chronic illness from disability.

For these reasons the sub-group agreed the harmonised standard question should:

1. exclude the terms 'disability' and 'impairment'
2. adopt a 12-month or more time frame taking account of the past duration and expected future duration

Prevalence of impairment

The question on impairment was given only to those reporting a physical or mental health condition in the previous question in stage 2 testing. The prevalence of impairment is shown in table 7 together with the LOS impairment prevalence (the LOS collected data on a wider range of impairments and therefore for some impairments, no equivalent figure is available from the field tested question).

The most common impairment using the field test question was 'mobility' at 16.6 per cent, encompassing difficulty climbing stairs, walking short distances and lifting and carrying objects; 'stamina and breathing' impairment affected 9.0 per cent of the population. The prevalence estimates are higher in each case across all impairment categories than that found in stage 1 testing.

The prevalence of impairment overall using the field-test question was 4.1 percentage points lower than that found in LOS, but this does not compare like with like as LOS collects a wider range of impairments across the whole sample which may affect the overall prevalence estimate.

Table 7 Percentage prevalence of impairment: by source, persons aged 16 years and over

Impairment	Field Test	LOS
Vision	4.0	3.0
Hearing	4.1	3.0
Speaking	*	1.0
Mobility(encompasses dexterity in field test question)	16.6	8.0
Dexterity	*	6.0
Long-term pain	*	18.0
Learning	2.7	2.0
Intellectual	*	0.0
Memory	2.9	3.0
Mental Health	3.9	4.0
Stamina or Breathing (breathing only in LOS)	9.0	3.0
Behavioural (e.g. autistic spectrum conditions)	0.7	1.0
Chronic health conditions	*	12.0
Other	3.5	1.0
Any Impairment	25.9	29.0

Source: ONS Opinions Survey 2010 and Life Opportunities Survey 2009–10

The prevalence of sight and hearing impairment is approximately 1 percentage point lower in LOS, while a good level of equivalence is found for 'learning', 'memory', 'mental health' and 'behavioural' impairment. Mobility impairment is not consistent with LOS; however, as LOS separates out 'dexterity' from 'mobility' and the proposed harmonised question combines them, the aggregated LOS 'mobility' and 'dexterity' prevalence estimate improves consistency with the field-test question.

The routeing approach of the harmonised question produces a good level of consistency with the non-routed LOS impairment categories, suggesting reliable prevalence estimates are achievable using routeing. Consequently, the sub-group recommended only those with a health condition or illness are asked about type of impairment.

However two changes to the list were recommended following field test findings: These were:

a) adding the term 'fatigue' to the 'stamina and breathing' category, to take account of responses citing tiredness as a consequence of their health condition or illness

b) a mobility-specific category, encompassing an ability to walk short distances and climb stairs; and a 'dexterity' category, with examples of moving and carrying objects and using work related devices such as a keyboard

The latter change improves consistency with the LOS and takes account of the different policy needs presented by mobility and dexterity impairment for care and fitness for work

Effect of excluding 'frequency' on estimates of activity restriction

The proposed questions produce estimates of activity restriction of 21.9 per cent, exceeding those estimates captured at stage 1 where a question on frequency was asked. Consequently, the risk of misclassifying people with intermittent restrictions by excluding a question capturing 'frequency' of activity restriction is unlikely, suggesting activity restriction can be captured adequately using a question capturing extent of restriction. Therefore the sub-group recommended the exclusion of a question capturing frequency, thereby saving interview time.

Comparability in estimates of disability

There was a need to test how comparable estimates of disability using the proposed harmonised questions are with those likely from the decennial 2011 Census of population and estimates derived form other social survey data sources. Table 8 compares estimates derived from the proposed harmonised questions, the 2011 Census question, and external social survey sources.

There is a good level of agreement in estimates derived from the proposed harmonised questions and the 2011 Census question both overall and by extent of disability. Both questions measure disability at 21.9 per cent of the population aged 16 years and over; the harmonised question's higher category of 'a lot' is estimated at slightly more than 10 per cent, which exceeds the GLF estimate of 8.7 per cent prevalence of 'strongly limited' in 2009; but overall disability coheres well with the GLF 2009 estimates. The prevalence of core disability measured in the FRS 2008–09 data is 21.4 per cent, and in the FRS 2009–10 data is 21.3 per cent, which also compares favourably with the proposed harmonised question; however, the LOS wave 1 interim estimate is 4 percentage points higher.

The comparability in prevalence with the 2011 Census question and with the FRS and GLF estimates, despite wording and routeing differences, suggests the harmonised questions will provide the functionality to measure inter-censal prevalence of disability from a census benchmark in 2011, and not risk a radical discontinuity to FRS or GLF estimates.

Table 8 Percentage prevalence of activity restriction by extent, persons aged 16 years and over

Source	Percentage
Field test question – Opinions 2010	
Does your condition or illness/do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities 'Yes a lot' or 'Yes a little'?	21.9
'Yes, a lot'	10.3
'Yes, a little'	11.7
FRS question – 2008–09	
Does this/do these health problems or disabilities mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life? Mobility; lifting; manual dexterity; continence; communication; memory, concentrate, understand or learn; physical danger; balance; other	21.4
FRS question – 2009–10	
Does this/do these health problems or disabilities mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life? Mobility; lifting; manual dexterity; continence; communication; memory, concentrate, understand or learn; physical danger; balance; other	21.3
LOS question 2009–10 interim results	
Does this/do these health problems or disabilities mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life? Mobility; lifting; manual dexterity; continence; communication; memory, concentrate, understand or learn; physical danger; balance; other	25.9
GLF question 2009	
Does this illness(es) or disability(ies) limit your activities in any way? Limited or strongly limited	21.2
Strongly limited	8.7
Field Test of 2011 Census question – Opinions 2010	
Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted or is expected to last 12 months or more? Yes, limited a lot or yes limited a little	21.9
Yes, limited a lot	10.7
Yes, limited a little	11.2

The prevalence of disability derived using the field-tested question's terminology of 'reduced ability carrying out day-to-day activities' and the plain English response categories coheres well with estimates from other sources and the 2011 Census question, suggesting the plain English response options are interpreted by respondents in a similar way to terms such as 'substantial difficulty' and 'limited activities'.

Plausibility for EU-SILC estimates of persistent illness and disability

The EU-SILC variable guideline requires capturing data on limitation carrying out daily activities people usually do for the past six months or more by extent of limitation. Consequently, the EU-SILC classification for disability requires the application of the duration question filter to ensure the past six months or more criterion is complied with.

Table 9 shows the estimates for EU-SILC disability derived from the proposed harmonised questions with the EU-SILC estimates available from the EU-SILC health variables data cube on the Eurostat website (Eurostat a, 2011).

Table 9 EU-SILC derived disability percentage prevalence, persons aged 16 years and over

Source	Percentage	*95% confidence limits*
Field test question – Opinions 2010 *For how long has your ability to carry out day-to-day activities been reduced?* Less than six months or between 6 and 12 months or 12 months or more	21.9	*20.0 – 23.9*
Less than six months	1.3	*0.7 – 1.8*
Between 6 months and 12 months	1.8	*1.2 – 2.5*
12 months or more	18.8	*17.0 – 20.7*
Revised EU-SILC estimate taking account of duration	20.7	*18.8 – 22.6*
Revised EU-SILC estimate of *'Severely hampered in daily activities'* using the activity restriction category 'Yes, a Lot' and the duration categories 'between six months and 12 months' and '12 months or more'	9.9	*8.5–11.3*
Revised EU-SILC estimate of *'Hampered in daily activities to some extent'* using the activity restriction category 'Yes, a little' and the duration categories 'between six months and 12 months' and '12 months or more'	10.8	*9.3–12.2*
EU-SILC 2009 estimate on Eurostat website – conflated categories *'Severely hampered in daily activities' and 'Hampered in daily activities to some extent'*	20.8	
EU-SILC 2009 estimate on Eurostat website – *'Severely hampered in daily activities'*	9.1	
EU-SILC 2009 estimate on Eurostat website – *'Hampered in daily activities to some extent'*	11.7	

Sources: ONS Opinions Survey 2010; Eurostat

The harmonised questions have a satisfactory level of consistency with the EU-SILC estimates recorded on the Eurostat website, both overall and separated out into extent categories. This represents reassuring evidence that the proposed harmonised questions not only provide a closer affinity with the EU-SILC target variable concept and guidelines, but will also deliver an acceptable level of continuity with previous activity limitation estimates.

The prevalence of long-standing illness in 2009 for the UK published on the Eurostat website (Eurostat b, 2011) for persons aged 16 years and over was 33.6 per cent. The prevalence of a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more derived from the proposed harmonised question tested at stage 2 delivered a prevalence of 33.7 per cent. The proximity of these estimates suggest the proposed harmonised question wording and time frame used will not risk a serious discontinuity in the EU-SILC time series of long-standing illness, and has the added benefit of greater compliance with the EU-SILC target variable concept and guidelines for the collection of long-standing illness.

The sub-group members agreed the proposed question inputs for EU-SILC data collections would fulfil the requirements under the EU regulation.

Inflation in prevalence by capturing extent of activity restriction

The prevalence of activity restriction estimates reported in table 8 suggest the capture of extent will not lead to an artefactual increase in the prevalence of activity restriction compared with questions using dichotomised response categories of 'Yes' or 'No', (that is, the possible risk that survey respondents perceive the threshold for reporting restriction to be lower using the category 'Yes, a little'. The perceived risk of a greater number of people willing to use the 'Yes a little' category in the proposed harmonised question and the category 'Yes, limited a little' in the 2011 Census, but reluctant to use a 'Yes' response when asked whether their activities were 'limited' in a 'Yes' or 'No' response option was not borne out in these results.

Conclusions of stage 2 field test

The results from the second stage of field testing suggests the absence of the term 'disability' from the body of the proposed harmonised question will not introduce a serious discontinuity in the prevalence estimates following implementation in social survey sources. The added value of specificity in what is measured and the avoidance of mixed concepts in the same question produces greater alignment with the conceptual frameworks of disability stipulated in national legislation, European regulation and the internationally recognised ICFDH.

The capture of type of impairment requires two amendments to the list; specifically, the addition of the term 'fatigue' to the 'stamina and breathing' category, and the addition of a 'dexterity' category to take account of the different policy needs presented by people with dexterity impairment as opposed to those with mobility impairment.

The routeing of the impairment question from the question eliciting a physical or mental health condition or illness appears justified as prevalence estimates are similar to the estimates achieved in LOS. However, government stakeholders asked for an acknowledgement in the harmonised standard to allow administration of the impairment question to the whole sample for those surveys wanting to capture impairment type among the general population – whether a respondent reported a physical or mental health condition or illness or not. The sub-group agreed to this proviso and an alternative version of the question for general sample administration was developed and is shown under the heading 'data inputs' below.

The proximity between the estimate of core DDA disability derived from the criterion (standard on which a judgement is made) 'a substantial difficulty in one or more capacity domains' used in FRS publications and the estimates from both the field test question's combined categories of 'Yes, a lot' or 'Yes, a little' reduced ability to carry out day-to-day activities and the 2011 Census combined categories 'Yes, limited a lot' and 'Yes, limited a little' suggests the term 'substantial difficulty' in at least one capacity domain agrees with the combined responses of 'Yes, a lot' and 'Yes, a little'.

The field test results show that the effect of using a duration filter (that is. a question determining how long a person has had activity restriction) to classify a case of disability will reduce prevalence estimates marginally; a 12 months or more time filter reduces the prevalence of activity restriction to 18.8 per cent, while a 6 months or more time filter reduces prevalence to 20.7 per cent. Consequently, the application of the duration filter is dubious for both Equality Act estimates of the core currently disabled population or for benchmarking with the 2011 Census disability estimate.

However, the sub-group members agreed the inclusion of the duration filter question as tested should be retained in the primary harmonised standard to provide data users with the agility to either exclude or include depending on the purpose of the analysis.

The application of the duration filter improves comparability with the EU-SILC 2009 estimate; the estimate of 'Yes, a lot' of reduced ability carrying out day-to-day activities in question 2a and filtering using the duration categories 'between 6 months and 12 months' and '12 months or more' is 9.9 per cent which compares favourably with the EU-SILC 2009 estimate of 'severely hampered in daily activities' of 9.1 per cent, while the estimate of 'Yes, a little' reduced ability carrying out day-to-day activities and the same duration categories is 11.0 per cent, which also compares favourably with the EU-SILC 2009 estimate of 'hampered to some extent' of 11.8 per cent. These estimates have a satisfactory level of coherence with the 2009 UK estimates published on the Eurostat website (Eurostat, 2011).

Harmonised standard disability data inputs and statistical measures

The following question inputs were agreed as the primary harmonised standard questions to provide derivations of statistical measures of persistent illness and disability for implementation in household social surveys using an in-person interview mode of data collection (Box 1). They have been scrutinised by the NSHG, the GSS SPSC and the Heads of Profession.

These questions are designed to derive the following classifications of persistent health conditions and illnesses and disability for Equality Act 2010 monitoring and EU-SILC data collections (Box 2).

Box 1 Primary harmonised questions

Question 1a:

To establish whether a person has a physical or mental health condition or illness

Ask all if >=16 years of age, ask by proxy if <16 or not fit to respond in person.

Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?

1. Yes;
2. No

Spontaneous only:

3. Don't know;
4. Refusal

Question 1b(i) (standard version):

The effect of any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses on functioning

Ask if 1a = Yes.

Do any of these conditions or illnesses affect you in any of the following areas?

Show card and code all that apply:

1. Vision (for example blindness or partial sight)
2. Hearing (for example deafness or partial hearing)
3. Mobility (for example walking short distances or climbing stairs)
4. Dexterity (for example lifting and carrying objects, using a keyboard)
5. Learning or understanding or concentrating
6. Memory
7. Mental health
8. Stamina or breathing or fatigue
9. Socially or behaviourally (for example associated with Asperger's syndrome and other autistic spectrum conditions)
10. Other (please specify)

Spontaneous only:

11. None of the above
12. Refusal

Box 1 Primary harmonised questions

Ask if Q1b=10

Please specify how your condition(s) or illness(es) affect you. (STRING 255)

Question 1b(ii) (optional version):

Whether any physical or mental health condition or illness affects functioning, irrespective of whether a positive answer was given to Question 1a

Ask All.

Do you have any health conditions or illnesses which affect you in any of the following areas?

Continue as for Question 1b(i)

Question 2a:

Whether a person with any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses have activity restriction

Ask if 1a = Yes.

Does your condition or illness/do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?

Running prompt:

1. Yes, a lot
2. Yes, a little
3. Not at all

Question 2b:

For what period of time has the person experienced activity restriction.

Ask if 2a = Yes, a lot or Yes, a little.

For how long has your ability to carry out day-to-day activities been reduced?

Running prompt:

1. Less than six months
2. Between six months and 12 months
3. 12 months or more

Box 2 Key classifications based on the primary harmonised questions

Classification of disability for the core population with rights under the Equality Act

Question 1a = Yes

AND

Question 2a = Yes, a little OR Yes, a lot

EU-SILC long-standing health condition or illness

Question 1a = Yes

EU-SILC classification of disability by extent

Estimate of severely hampered in daily activities

Question 1a = Yes

AND

Question 2a = Yes, a lot

AND

Question 2b = Between six months and 12 months OR 12 months or more

Estimate of hampered in daily activities to some extent

Question 1a = Yes

AND

Question 2a = Yes, a little

AND

Question 2b = Between six months and 12 months OR 12 months or more

Further documentation to aid implementation, including those existing questions the primary harmonised standard questions will replace, interviewer instructions, output categories, the timetable for implementation in ONS social survey sources and the future reporting of survey estimates will be made available on the ONS harmonisation website during the course of 2011.

Next Steps

The primary harmonised disability questions are planned for implementation on the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) core module in January 2012, replacing the traditional two questions on long-standing illness and activity restrictions. This will facilitate the derivation of measures of disability using the new harmonised question inputs and classification at national and sub-national level, which can be updated annually in IHS statistical bulletins. Annual estimates of disability-free life expectancy at sub-national level will also be feasible using prevalence data from this data source in future years, enabling the years of life expected to be spent free from disability to be regularly and reliably updated for Unitary Authorities and Local Authority Districts.

The capture of chronic illness and activity restriction data for EU-SILC data collection is expected to transfer from the GLF to the FRS in April 2012: this will provide the data inputs for Eurostat to construct measures of disability for the UK, based on the harmonised standard questions, and UK official measures of the core currently disabled population with rights under the Equality Act used in FRS publications.

More literature pertaining to the revised harmonised questions, including the cognitive testing and field testing reports and a guide for implementation on surveys using alternative data collection modes, such as postal surveys, will be uploaded onto the National Statistics Harmonisation Group website during 2012.

Further work on harmonisation planned for 2011–12 are to:

a) assess the need to adapt the questions using alternative modes of data capture such as postal and online surveys

b) conduct further consultation on the development of a secondary harmonised standard to capture the social barriers to participation in key areas of life and the functionality of data inputs to derive measures of participation restriction and the disproportionate impacts of social barriers on people with impairments relative to people without impairment

c) carry out a fact finding exercise on disability data collections in administrative sources with a view to improving the harmonization of this data and its fitness for use to derive statistical measures of disability to support planning

Conclusion

This article has updated developments in the harmonisation of disability data collection to provide greater consistency in the statistical measures of disability from national household social surveys using a face-to-face mode of data collection. The primary harmonized standards have a stronger foundation in an internationally recognized framework of disability and in the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health.

The field testing of these harmonised standard questions has provided evidence of their fitness for use in social surveys to deliver the outputs necessary to meet the legislative criteria specifying the core currently disabled population with rights under the Equality Act 2010, the data required by Eurostat to compare disability and derive the Healthy Life Years Structural Indicator across member states of the European Union, and have affinity with the estimates of disability expected from the 2011 Census.

The improvement in consistency expected through harmonisation and the stronger anchoring of these questions to an internationally recognised conceptual framework of disability will improve the relevance of the statistical measures of disability derived for monitoring the inequality experienced by people with impairment, setting outcome measures to mitigate these inequalities and support wider service needs assessment.

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Annex A

Field Test Stage 1 Question Suites: following cognitive testing and consultation findings

Version 1 questions used in half the ONS Opinions Survey sample (October 2009 – February 2010)

Introductory statement

The following questions are asked on behalf of the Office for National Statistics. They ask you about any health conditions you have which are long-lasting in nature and any problems you have with normal daily activities.

ASK ALL

Q1a. Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses which have lasted for 12 months or more?

1. Yes
2. No

Spontaneous only

3. Don't Know
4. Refuse

ASK IF Q1a=1 and code all that apply

Q1b. Do you have difficulty in any of the following areas because of your health condition(s) or illnesses?

Show card and code all that apply

1. Seeing (due to blindness or partial sight).
2. Hearing (due to deafness of partial hearing).
3. Mobility, such as difficulty walking short distances, climbing stairs, or lifting and carrying objects.
4. Learning or concentrating or remembering.
5. Mental Health
6. Stamina or breathing difficulty
7. Social Learning difficulty (for example, due to Autistic Spectrum Disorder or Asperger's)
8. Other (please state).....
9. None of the above

ASK IF Q1b = 8

Please specify the other area(s) in which you have difficulty?

ASK IF Q1a=1

Q2a. For at least the past 12 months, have you had difficulty in carrying out day-to-day activities (in the home, at work or during leisure time)?

Running prompt

1. Always
2. Most of the time
3. Sometimes
4. Not at all

ASK IF Q2a IS LESS THAN 4

Q2b. To what extent do you have difficulty carrying out day-to-day activities?

Running prompt

1. A little difficulty OR
2. A lot of difficulty

Version 2 questions used in half the Opinions Survey sample (October 2009 – February 2010)

Introductory statement

The following questions are asked on behalf of the Office for National Statistics. They ask you about any problems you have with normal daily activities and any health conditions you have which are long-lasting in nature.

ASK ALL

Q2a. Do you have any physical or mental health condition(s) or illnesses that are expected to last 12 months or more?

Running prompt

1. Yes
2. No

Spontaneous only

3. Don't Know
4. Refuse

ASK ALL

Q2b. Do you have difficulty in any of the following areas because of a health condition(s) or illnesses?

Show card

1. Seeing (due to blindness or partial sight)
2. Hearing (due to deafness of partial hearing)
3. Mobility, such as difficulty walking short distances, climbing stairs, lifting & carrying objects.
4. Learning or concentrating or remembering.
5. Mental Health
6. Stamina or breathing difficulty
7. Social Learning difficulty (for example, due to Autistic Spectrum Disorder or Asperger's')
8. Other (please state).....
9. None of the above.

ASK IF Q2b = 8

Please specify the other area(s) in which you have difficulty?

ASK IF Q2a=1 or Q2b LESS THAN 9

Q3a In relation to your condition(s) or illnesses, to what extent do you have difficulty carrying out day to day activities?

Running prompt

1. A lot of difficulty
2. A little difficulty
3. No difficulty

ASK IF Q3a=1 or 2

Q3b. For how long have you had difficulty with day-to-day activities?

Running prompt

1. Less than 6 months
2. Between 6 & 12 months
3. 12 months or more

Annex B

Family Resources Survey Disability Module (2008–09)

FRS0805B.BU.QHealth1.Adult.Health

Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By 'long-standing' I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of at least 12 months or that is likely to affect you over a period of at least 12 months.

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF Health = YES:

FRS0805B.BU.QHealth1.Adult.HProb

Does this physical or mental illness or disability (Do any of these physical or mental illnesses or disabilities) limit your activities in any way?

(1) Yes

(2) No

ASK IF Health = YES:

FRS0805B.BU.QHealth1.Adult.DisDif

Does this/Do these health problem(s) or disability(ies) mean that you have substantial difficulties with any of these areas of your life?

(1) **Moving:** Mobility (moving about)

(2) **Lifting:** Lifting, carrying or moving objects

(3) **Hands:** Manual dexterity (using your hands to carry out everyday tasks)

(4) **Bladder:** Continence (bladder and bowel control)

(5) **Speech:** Communication (speech, hearing or eyesight)

(6) **Learn:** Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand

(7) **Danger:** Recognising when you are in physical danger

(8) **Balance:** Your physical co-ordination (eg: balance)

(9) **Other:** health problem or disability

(10) **None:** None of these

Annex C

General Lifestyle Survey questions on long-standing illness and activity limitation

Ask all

LSIll

Do you/does (..) have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity – by long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you/him/her over a period of time?

Yes 1

No 2

Ask if LSIll=1

IllLim

Does this illness or disability (Do any of these illnesses or disabilities) limit your/his/her activities in any way?

Yes 1

No 2

Annex D

Proposed harmonised question suite following stage 1 field test and further consultation

Sample 1 ONS Opinions Survey (May 2010 – July 2010)

Introduction

These questions are asked on behalf of the Office for National Statistics. They ask you about any health conditions you have which are long-lasting in nature, the effect of any health conditions in your functioning and any problems you have with normal day-to-day activities.

ASK ALL

Q1a. Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?

1. Yes
2. No

Spontaneous only

3. Don't Know
4. Refuse

ASK IF Q1a = 1

Q1b. Does this condition or illness/do these conditions or illnesses affect you in any of the following areas?

Show Card code all that apply

1. Vision (for example, blindness or partial sight)
2. Hearing (for example, deafness or partial hearing)
3. Mobility (for example, walking short distances or climbing stairs or lifting/carrying objects)
4. Learning or understanding or concentrating
5. Memory
6. Mental Health
7. Stamina or Breathing
8. Socially or Behaviourally (for example, Autism or Asperger's Syndrome)
9. Other, please specify
10. None of the above (Spontaneous only)
11. Don't Know (Spontaneous only)
12. Refusal (Spontaneous only)

ASK IF Q1b = 9

Please specify how your condition(s) affect you. (String 255)

ASK IF Q1a = 1

Q2a. Does your condition or illness/do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?

Running prompt

1. Yes, a lot
2. Yes, a little
3. Not at all

ASK IF Q2a = 1 or 2

Q2b. For how long has your ability to carry out day-to-day activities been reduced?

Running prompt
1. Less than six months
2. Between six months and 12 months
3. 12 months or more

Scottish Census 2011 Health Conditions and UK Census 2011 Disability Questions

Sample 2 ONS Opinions Survey (May 2010 – July 2010)

Introduction

These questions ask you about any long-standing health conditions you may have and any problems you have with day-to-day activities.

ASK ALL

Q1. Do you have any of the following conditions which have lasted or are expected to last at least 12 months?

1. Deafness or partial hearing loss
2. Blindness or partial sight loss
3. A learning disability (for example, Down's syndrome)
4. A learning difficulty (for example, dyslexia)
5. A developmental disorder (for example, autistic spectrum disorder or Asperger's syndrome)
6. A physical disability
7. A mental health condition
8. A long-term illness, disease or condition
9. Any other condition (please specify)
10. None of these (Spontaneous only)
11. Don't know (Spontaneous only)
12. Refusal (Spontaneous only)

ASK IF Q1 = 9

Please specify your condition (STRING 255)

ASK ALL

Q2. Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted or is expected to last at least 12 months?

1. Yes, limited a lot
2. Yes, limited a little
3. No

Notes to Tables

United Kingdom
The United Kingdom comprises England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not part of the United Kingdom.

Population
The estimated and projected resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of HM and US Armed Forces in the United Kingdom are included on a residential basis wherever possible. HM Forces stationed outside the United Kingdom are not included. Students are taken to be resident at their term time addresses.
Further information can be found at: www.statistics.gov.uk/popest

Live births
For England and Wales, figures relate to the number of births occurring in a period; for Scotland and Northern Ireland, figures relate to births registered in a period. By law, births must be registered within 42 days in England and Wales, within 21 days in Scotland, and within 42 days in Northern Ireland. In England and Wales, where a birth is registered later than the legal time period, and too late to be included in the count for the year of occurrence, it will be included in the count for the following year.

The age-specific fertility rate (ASFR), is the number of births per 1,000 women in the stated age group. The total fertility rate (TFR), is the average number of children that a group of women would have if they experienced the ASFRs for a particular year throughout their childbearing lives. The TFR reflects the current intensity of childbearing and the rate at which the population replaces itself. The TFR is a synthetic measure since ASFRs do not normally remain stable during the childbearing life span of a woman.

Period expectation of life
The life tables on which these expectations are based use death rates for the given period to describe mortality levels for each year. Each individual year shown is based on a three-year period, so that for instance 1986 represents 1985–87. Further information can be found at: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14459

Deaths
Figures for England and Wales represent the number of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring each year from 1993 to 2001. Figures for 2002 onwards relate to registrations. All infant and neonatal mortality data represents registrations. All figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland relate to the number of deaths registered in each year.

Coding cause of death
Between 1 January 1984 and 31 December 1992, ONS applied its own interpretation of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) Section Rule 3 in the coding of deaths where terminal events and other 'modes of dying' such as cardiac arrest, cardiac failure, certain thrombembolic disorders, and unspecified pneumonia and bronchopneumonia, were stated by the certifier to be the underlying cause of death and other major pathology appeared on the certificate. In these cases ONS Rule 3 allowed the terminal event to be considered a direct sequel to the major pathology and that primary condition was selected as the underlying cause of death. Prior to 1984 and between 1 January 1993 and 31 December 2000, such certificates were coded to the terminal event. ONS also introduced automated coding of cause of death in 1993, which may also affect comparisons of deaths by cause from 1993. Further details can be found in the annual volumes *Mortality statistics: Cause 1984*, Series DH2 no. 11, and *Mortality statistics: Cause 1993 (revised) and 1994*, Series DH2 no. 21.

From 1 January 2001, under ICD–10, Rule 3 was again changed – for details see the article in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 13. This resulted in a fall in the death rates from respiratory diseases, notably pneumonia, and consequently slight rises in the rates for other causes (for example strokes). For details of the major changes between ICD–9 and ICD–10, see the articles in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 08, 13 and 14.

Age-standardised mortality
Directly age-standardised rates make allowances for changes in the age structure of the population. The age-standardised rate for a particular condition is that which would have occurred if the observed age-specific rates for the condition had applied in a given standard population. Table 2.2 uses the European Standard Population. This is a hypothetical population standard which is the same for both males and females allowing standardised rates to be compared over time and between sexes.

Abortions
Figures relate to numbers occurring in a period.

Marriages and divorces
Marriages are tabulated according to date of solemnisation. Divorces are tabulated according to date of decree absolute. The term 'divorces' includes decrees of nullity. The fact that a marriage or divorce has taken place in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland does not mean either of the parties is resident there.

Civil Partnerships
The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into force on 5 December 2005 in the UK, the first day couples could give notice of their intention to form a civil partnership. The first day that couples could formally form a partnership was 19 December 2005 in Northern Ireland, 20 December 2005 in Scotland and 21 December 2005 in England and Wales. (18 civil partnerships were formed under special arrangements before these dates. These are included in the figures for England and Wales).

Civil partnerships are tabulated according to date of formation and area of occurrence. The fact that a civil partnership has taken place in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland does not necessarily mean either of the parties is resident there.

International Migration
The UN recommends the following definition of an international long-term migrant:
An *international long-term migrant* is defined as a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. Long-Term International Migration estimates are compiled from several main sources of migration data:
- The richest source of information on international migrants comes from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), which is a sample survey of passengers arriving at, and departing from, the main United Kingdom air and sea ports and Channel Tunnel. This survey provides migration estimates based on respondents' *intended* length of stay in the UK or abroad and excludes most persons seeking asylum and some dependants of such asylum seekers.
- Two adjustments are made to account for people who do not realise their intended length of stay on arrival. First, visitor data from the IPS are used to estimate 'visitor switchers': those people who initially come to or leave the UK for a short period but subsequently stay for a year or longer. Second, people who intend to
be migrants, but who in reality stay in the UK or abroad for less than a year ('migrant switchers'), are estimated from IPS migrant data.
- Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependants.
- From 2008 onwards, data from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency is used to estimate international migration to and from Northern Ireland.
- For 1991-2007, estimates of migration between the UK and the Irish Republic are estimated using information from the Irish Quarterly National Household Survey and the National Health Service Central Register. From 2008, the IPS has been used to measure these flows.

Further information on long-term migration estimates can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=507

Internal Migration
Figures in Table 8.1 are based on the movement of NHS doctors' patients between former Health Authorities (HAs) in England and Wales, and Area Health Boards in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Yearly and quarterly figures have been adjusted to take account of differences in recorded cross-border flows between England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Estimates of internal migration are based on the date of acceptance of the new patient by the HA and a one month time lag is assumed. It has been established that NHSCR data under-report the migration of males aged between 16 and 36. See: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/Revising_Internal_Migration_Estimates.pdf

EU Enlargement
The coverage of European countries in Table 1.1 has been updated to reflect the enlargement of the EU to 27 member countries (EU27). On 1 May 2004, 10 new member countries were added: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. On 1 January 2007 a further 2 countries were added: Bulgaria and Romania.

Sources
Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland have been provided by National Records of Scotland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency respectively. The International Passenger Survey (see International migration) is conducted by ONS.

Calculating quarterly rates
Quarterly rates are calculated using adjustments which take into account the number of days in the month/year. The denominators used for calculating quarterly rates have been produced from mid-year population estimates and projections.

Rounding
All figures are rounded independently; constituent parts may not add to totals. Generally numbers and rates per 1,000 population are rounded to one decimal place (e.g. 123.4); where appropriate, for small figures (below 10.0), two decimal places are given (e.g. 7.62). Figures which are provisional or estimated are given in less detail (e.g. 123 or 7.6 respectively) if their reliability does not justify giving the standard amount of detail. Where figures need to be treated with particular caution, an explanation is given as a footnote.

Latest figures
Figures for the latest quarters and years may be provisional, these will be updated in final figures when data is available. Where figures are not yet available, cells are left blank.

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Symbols

..	not available	-	nil or less than half the final digit shown
:	not applicable	p	provisional

Table 1.1 Population and vital rates: international

Selected Countries

Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

Year	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus[1]	Czech Republic	Denmark[2,3]	Estonia	Finland[3,4]	France[5]	Germany[6]	Greece[7]	Hungary
Population (thousands)													
2001	59113	8042	10287	7913	701 [20]	10224	5359	1364	5188	59476	82340	10950	10188
2002	59319	8082	10333	7869	710 [20]	10201	5374	1359	5201	59894	82482	10988	10159
2003	59552	8118	10372	7824	721 [20]	10202	5387	1354	5213	60304	82520	11024	10130
2004	59842	8169	10417	7781	737 [20]	10207	5401	1349	5228	60734	82501	11062	10107
2005	60235	8225	10473	7740	758 [20]	10234	5416	1346	5246	61181	82464	11104	10087
2006	60584	8268	10542	7699	771 [20]	10267	5435	1344	5266	61597	82366	11149	10071
2007	60986	8301	10623	7660	785 [20]	10323	5457	1342	5289	63825	82263	11193	10056
2008	61398	8337	10667 [J]	7623	793 [20,P]	10430	5489	1341	5313	64186	82110	11237	10038
2009	61792	8363	10796 [J,P]	7585	800 [20,P]	10491	5519	1340	5311	64541	81902	11283	10023
2010	62262	8375 [J]	10879 [J,P]	7534 [P]	804 [20,P]	10517 [P]	5544	1340 [J,P]	5363	62968 [P]	81751 [P]	11305 [J]	10004 [P]
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)													
2001-02	3.5	5	4.5	-5.6	12.8	-2.2	2.8	-3.7	2.5	7	1.7	3.5	-2.8
2002-03	3.9	4.5	3.8	-5.7	15.5	0.1	2.4	-3.7	2.3	6.8	0.5	3.3	-2.9
2003-04	4.9	6.3	4.3	-5.5	22.2	0.5	2.6	-3.7	2.9	7.1	-0.2	3.4	-2.3
2004-05	6.6	6.9	5.4	-5.3	28.5	2.6	2.8	-2.2	3.4	7.4	-0.4	3.8	-2
2005-06	5.8	5.2	6.6	-5.3	17.2	3.2	3.5	-1.5	3.8	6.8	-1.2	4.1	-1.6
2006-07	6.6	4	7.7	-5.1	18.2	5.5	4	-1.5	4.4	36.2	-1.3	3.9	-1.5
2007-08	6.8	4.3	4.1	-4.8	10.2	10.4	5.9	-0.7	4.5	5.7	-1.9	3.9	-1.8
2008-09	6.4	3.1	8.1	-5	8.8	5.8	5.5	-0.7	-0.4	5.5	-2.5	4.1	-1.5
2009-10	7.6	1.4	8.1	-6.7	5	2.5	4.5	0	9.8	-24.6	-1.8	1.9	-1.9
Live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum)													
2001	11.3	9.4	11.1	8.6	11.6	8.9	12.2	9.3	10.8	13	8.9	9.3	9.5
2002	11.3	9.7	10.8	8.5	11.1	9.6	11.9	9.6	10.7	12.7	8.7	9.5	9.5
2003	11.7	9.5	10.8	8.6	11.2	9.2	12	9.6	10.9	12.6	8.6	9.5	9.3
2004	12	9.7	11.1	9	11.3	9.6	12	10.4	11	12.6	8.6	9.6	9.4
2005	12	9.5	11.3	9.2	10.9	10	11.9	10.7	11	12.7	8.3	9.7	9.7
2006	12.4	9.4	11.5	9.6	11.3	10.3	11.9	11.1	11.2	12.9	8.2	10	9.9
2007	12.7	9.2	11.4	9.8	10.9	11.1	11.7	11.8	11.1	12.8	8.3	10	9.7
2008	12.9	9.3	12	10.2	11.6	11.5	11.8	12	11.2	12.9	8.3	10.5	9.9
2009	12.8	9.1	11.8 [P]	10.7	12	11.3	11.4	11.8	11.3	12.8	8.1	10.5	9.6
2010	..	9.3	..	10	..	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.4	..	..	..	9
Death rate (per 1,000 population per annum)													
2001	10.2	9.3	10.1	14.2	6.9	10.5	10.9	13.6	9.4	8.9	10.1	9.4	13
2002	10.2	9.4	10.2	14.3	7.3	10.6	10.9	13.5	9.5	8.9	10.2	9.5	13.1
2003	10.3	9.5	10.3	14.3	7.2	10.9	10.7	13.4	9.4	9.2	10.3	9.6	13.4
2004	9.7	9.1	9.8	14.2	7.1	10.5	10.3	13.1	9.1	8.4	9.9	9.5	13.1
2005	9.7	9.1	9.9	14.6	7.2	10.5	10.1	12.9	9.1	8.6	10.1	9.5	13.5
2006	9.4	9	9.6	14.7	6.7	10.2	10.2	12.9	9.1	8.4	10	9.5	13.1
2007	9.4	9	9.5	14.8	6.9	10.1	10.2	13	9.3	8.3	10.1	9.8	13.2
2008	9.4	9	9.8	14.5	6.5	10.1	9.9	12.4	9.2	8.5	10.3	9.6	13
2009	9.1	9.3	9.7 [P]	14.2	6.5	10.2	9.9	12	9.3	8.5	10.4	9.6 [P]	13
2010	..	9	..	14.6	..	10.2	9.8	11.8	9.5	8.4	..	..	13

Note: Data for all countries except the UK has been taken from the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mbs/app/DataSearchTable.aspx
In a very small number of cases, particulary for the latest year, European data has been obtained from Eurostat as it is not yet available from the UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Eurostat data can be found at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database
Estimated population is mid-year throughout, unless otherwise indicated.
The UK figures in this table include the revised 2002-2008 population estimates which were published on 13 May 2010.
For historical data for the United Kingdom please see Table 1.2 at: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/Pop-national12.xls
For historical data for all other countries prior to 1997 please see Table 1 at the link: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybhist.htm
This table was updated on 09 August 2011. Consequently it does not include any new or revised figures added to the sources after this date.

1 Republic of Cyprus - Data refer to Government controlled areas.
2 Denmark - Excluding Faeroe Islands and Greenland.
3 Finland, Denmark and Sweden - Population statistics are compiled from registers.
4 Finland - Including Aland Islands.
5 France - Excludes diplomatic personnel outside the country and includes members of alien armed forces not living in military camps and foreign diplomatic personnel not living in embassies or consulates. Also Excludes Overseas Departments; namely; French Guiana; Guadeloupe; Martinique and Reunion prior to 2007, but included from 2007 onwards.
6 Including former GDR throughout.
7 Greece - population excludes armed forces stationed outside the country but includes alien forces stationed in the area.
8 Malta - Including civilian nationals temporarily outside the country.

Table 1.1 continued **Population and vital rates: international**

Selected Countries

Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

Year	Irish Republic	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta[8]	Netherlands	Poland[9]	Portugal[10]	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia
Population (thousands)												
2001	3,847 [21]	56977	2355	3481	442	385	16046	38251	10293	22408	5380	1992
2002	3,920 [21]	57157	2339	3469	446	387	16149	38232	10368	21795	5379	1996
2003	3,979 [21]	57605	2325	3454	452	399	16225	38195	10441	21734	5379	1997
2004	4,044 [21]	58175	2313	3436	458	401	16282	38180	10502	21673	5383	1997
2005	4,131 [21]	58607	2301	3414	465	404	16320	38161	10549	21624	5387	2001
2006	4,235 [21]	58941	2288	3394	473	406	16346	38132	10584	21584	5391	2009
2007	4,339 [21,P]	59375	2276	3376	480	409	16382	38116	10608	21538	5398	2019
2008	4,422 [21,P]	59832	2266	3358	489	412	16446	38116	10622	21504	5407	2023
2009	4,459	60193	2255	3339	498	413	16530	38153	10632	21470	5418	2042
2010	4,471 [21,P]	60340 [J]	2240 [P]	3329 [J]	502 [J]	413 [J]	16603 [P]	38194 [P]	10638 [J,P]	21433 [P]	5430 [P]	2049 [P]
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)												
2001-02	19	3.2	-6.8	-3.4	9	5.2	6.4	-0.5	7.3	-27.4	-0.2	2
2002-03	15.1	7.8	-6	-4.3	13.5	31	4.7	-1	7	-2.8	0	0.5
2003-04	16.3	9.9	-5.2	-5.2	13.3	5	3.5	-0.4	5.8	-2.8	0.7	0
2004-05	21.5	7.4	-5.2	-6.4	15.3	7.5	2.3	-0.5	4.5	-2.3	0.7	2
2005-06	25.2	5.7	-5.6	-5.9	17.2	5	1.6	-0.8	3.3	-1.8	0.7	4
2006-07	24.6	7.4	-5.2	-5.3	14.8	7.4	2.2	-0.4	2.3	-2.1	1.3	5
2007-08	19.1	7.7	-4.4	-5.3	18.8	7.3	3.9	0	1.3	-1.6	1.7	2
2008-09	8.4	6	-4.9	-5.7	18.4	2.4	5.1	1	0.9	-1.6	2	9.4
2009-10	2.7	2.4	-6.7	-3	8	0	4.4	1.1	0.6	-1.7	2.2	3.4
Live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum)												
2001	15.1	9.2	8.3	9.1	12.4	10.1	12.6	9.6	11	9.8	9.5	8.8
2002	15.4	9.4	8.6	8.7	12	10.1	12.5	9.3	11	9.7	9.5	8.8
2003	15.5	9.4	9	8.9	11.7	10.2	12.3	9.2	10.8	9.8	9.6	8.7
2004	15.3	9.7	8.8	8.9	11.9	9.7	11.9	9.3	10.4	10	10	9
2005	14.9	9.5	9.3	8.9	11.5	9.6	11.5	9.5	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.1
2006	15.2	9.5	9.7	9.2	11.7	9.6	11.3	9.8	10	10.2	10	9.4
2007	16.3	9.5	10.2	9.6	11.4	9.5	11.1	10.2	9.7	10	10.1	9.8
2008	17	9.6	10.6	10.4	11.5	10	11.2	10.9	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.8
2009	16.7	9.5	9.6	11	11.3	10	11.2	10.9	9.4	10.4	11.3	10.7
2009	..	..	8.6	10.9	11.7	..	..	10.8	..	9.9	11.1	10.6
Death rate (per 1,000 population per annum)												
2001	7.9	9.6	14.0	11.6	8.4	7.6	8.7	9.5	10.2	11.6	9.7	9.3
2002	7.6	9.8	13.9	11.8	8.4	7.8	8.8	9.4	10.2	12.4	9.6	9.4
2003	7.3	10.2	13.9	11.9	9.0	7.9	8.7	9.6	10.4	12.3	9.7	9.7
2004	7.1	9.4	13.8	12.0	7.8	7.5	8.4	9.5	9.7	11.9	9.6	9.3
2005	6.8	9.7	14.2	12.8	7.8	7.8	8.4	9.7	10.2	12.1	9.9	9.4
2006	6.5	9.5	14.5	13.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	9.7	9.6	12.0	9.9	9.1
2007	6.5	9.7	14.5	13.5	8.1	7.6	8.1	9.9	9.8	11.7	10.0	9.2
2008	6.4	9.7	13.7	13.1	7.4	7.9	8.2	10.0	9.8	11.8	9.8	9.1
2009	6.5	9.8	13.3	12.6	7.3	7.8	8.1	10.1	9.8	12.0	9.8	9.2
2009	..	..	13.4	12.8	7.5	..	..	9.9	..	12.1	9.8	9.1

9 Poland - excluding civilian aliens within the country but including civilian nationals temporarily outside the country.

10 Portugal - including the Azores and Madeira islands.

11 Spain - including the Balearic and Canary Islands.

12 In 2001, the European Union consisted of 15 countries. This has since been expanded to include: 10 countries (2004-EU25); 2 countries (2007-EU27). In this table, all totals include the EU27.

13 Australia - Mid-year estimates have been adjusted for underenumeration; at latest census.

14 Population estimates for Canada have been adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves). Estimates for 2000-2005 are final intercensal estimates. Estimates for 2006 and 2007 are final postcensal estimates. Estimates for 2008 and 2009 are updated postcensal estimates. Estimates for 2010 are preliminary postcensal estimates. Birth rates for 2007-2009 taken from Statistics Canada.

15 New Zealand - Estimates for 2000-2009 exclude diplomatic personnel and armed forces stationed outside country; also excluding alien armed forces within the country. Estimates for 2010 exclude diplomatic personnel outside the country and includes members of alien armed forces, foreign diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country.

16 China - For statistical purposes all data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China. Population data have been estimated on the basis of the annual National Sample Surveys on Population Changes. Except 2005 population data which are estimated from the National Sample Survey of 1 per cent population.

17 India - Including the Indian held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined. Population data for 2002 national projections.

18 Japan - excluding diplomatic personnel outside the country and foreign military and civilian personnel and their dependents stationed in the area.

19 USA - excluding armed forces overseas and civilian citizens absent from the country for an extended period of time.

20 Indicates population estimates of uncertain reliability.

21 Data refer to 15 April.

Table 1.1 continued **Population and vital rates: international**

Selected Countries

Numbers (thousands)/Rates per thousand

Year	Spain[11]	Sweden[3]	EU[12]	Russian Federation	Australia[13]	Canada[14]	New Zealand[15]	China[16]	India[17]	Japan[18]	USA[15]
Population (thousands)											
2001	40721	8896	482619	145,976	19,413	31019	3881	1276270 [20]	1,034,931 [20]	127149	285040
2002	41314	8925	483847	145,306	19,651	31354	3949	1284530 [20]	1,051,258 [20]	127445	287727
2003	42005	8958	485869	144,566	19,895	31640	4027	1292270 [20]	1,068,065 [20]	127718	290211
2004	42692	8994	488065	143,821	20,127	31941	4088	1299880 [20]	1,084,757 [20]	127761	292892
2005	43398	9030	490301	143,114	20,395	32245	4134	1307560 [20]	1,101,318 [20]	127773	295561
2006	44068	9081	492291	142,487	20,698	32576	4185	1314480 [20]	1,117,734 [20]	127756	298363
2007	44874	9148	496441	142,115	21072	32930	4228	1321290 [20]	1,134,023 [20]	127772	301290
2008	45593	9220	498672	141,956	21,499	33316	4269	1328020 [20]	1,150,196 [20]	127704	304060
2009	45929	9299	500333 [P]	141909	21,955 [P]	33,720	4,316	1334740 20	1,166,000 [20,P]	127558	307007
2010	46073	9374 [P]	..	142938 [J]	22342 [P]	34,109 P	4,368	..	1,182,105 [20,P]	127450	309051
Population changes (per 1,000 per annum)											
2001-02	14.6	3.3	2.5	-4.6	12.3	10.8	17.5	6.5	15.8	2.3	9.4
2002-03	16.7	3.7	4.2	-5.1	12.4	9.1	19.8	6	16	2.1	8.6
2003-04	16.4	4	4.5	-5.2	11.7	9.5	15.1	5.9	15.6	0.3	9.2
2004-05	16.5	4	4.6	-4.9	13.3	9.5	11.3	5.9	15.3	0.1	9.1
2005-06	15.4	5.6	4.1	-4.4	14.9	10.3	12.3	5.3	14.9	-0.1	9.5
2006-07	18.3	7.4	8.4	-2.6	18.1	10.9	10.3	5.2	14.6	0.1	9.8
2007-08	16	7.9	4.5	-1.1	20.3	11.7	9.7	5.1	14.3	-0.5	9.2
2008-09	7.4	8.6	3.3	-0.3	21.2	12.1	11	5.1	13.7	-1.1	9.7
2009-10	3.1	8.1	..	..	17.6	11.5	12	..	13.8	-1.1	6.7
Live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum)											
2001	10	10.3	10.4	9	12.7	10.8	14.4	13.4	25.4	9.2	14.1
2002	10.1	10.7	10.3	9.6	12.7	10.5	13.7	12.9	25	9.2	14
2003	10.5	11.1	10.3	10.2	12.6	10.6	13.9	12.4	24.8	8.9	14.1
2004	10.6	11.2	10.4	10.4	12.6	10.6	14.2	12.3	24.1	8.8	14
2005	10.7	11.2	10.4	10.2	12.7	10.6	14	12.4	23.8	8.4	14
2006	11	11.7	10.6	10.4	12.8	10.7	14.1	12.1	23.5	8.7	14.3
2007	11	11.7	10.6	11.3	13.5	11	15.1	12	23.1	8.6	14.3
2008	11.4	11.9	10.9	12.1	13.8	11.2	15.1	..	22.8	8.7	..
2009	10.8	12	10.7 [P]	12.4	13.5	11.3 [P]	14.5	..	..	8.4	..
2009	..	12.3	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death rate (per 1,000 population per annum)											
2001	8.9	10.5	9.9	15.4	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.4	8.4	7.6	8.5
2002	8.9	10.6	9.9	16.1	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.4	8.1	7.8	8.5
2003	9.2	10.4	10.1	16.4	6.6	7.1	7	6.4	8	8	8.4
2004	8.7	10.1	9.6	16	6.6	7.1	7	6.4	7.5	8.1	8.2
2005	8.9	10.2	9.8	16.1	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.5	7.6	8.6	8.3
2006	8.4	10	9.6	15.2	6.5	7	6.7	6.8	7.5	8.6	8.1
2007	8.6	10	9.7	14.6	6.5	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.4	8.8	8
2008	8.5	9.9	9.7	14.6	6.7	7.2	6.8	..	7.4	9.1	..
2009	8.4	9.7	9.7 [P]	14.2	6.4	..	6.7	..	..	9	..
2009	..	9.6	..	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes in first page of table

Table 1.2 **Mid Year Population: national**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands) and percentage age distribution

Mid-year	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England and Wales	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Estimates							
1971	55,928	54,388	49,152	46,412	2,740	5,236	1,540
1976	56,216	54,693	49,459	46,660	2,799	5,233	1,524
1981	56,357	54,815	49,634	46,821	2,813	5,180	1,543
1986	56,684	55,110	49,999	47,188	2,811	5,112	1,574
1991	57,439	55,831	50,748	47,875	2,873	5,083	1,607
1992	57,585	55,961	50,876	47,998	2,878	5,086	1,623
1993	57,714	56,078	50,986	48,102	2,884	5,092	1,636
1994	57,862	56,218	51,116	48,229	2,887	5,102	1,644
1995	58,025	56,376	51,272	48,383	2,889	5,104	1,649
1996	58,164	56,503	51,410	48,519	2,891	5,092	1,662
1997	58,314	56,643	51,560	48,665	2,895	5,083	1,671
1998	58,475	56,797	51,720	48,821	2,900	5,077	1,678
1999	58,684	57,005	51,933	49,033	2,901	5,072	1,679
2000	58,886	57,203	52,140	49,233	2,907	5,063	1,683
2001	59,113	57,424	52,360	49,450	2,910	5,064	1,689
2002	59,319	57,622	52,567	49,649	2,918	5,055	1,697
2003	59,552	57,850	52,792	49,863	2,929	5,057	1,703
2004	59,842	58,132	53,053	50,110	2,943	5,078	1,710
2005	60,235	58,511	53,416	50,466	2,950	5,095	1,724
2006	60,584	58,843	53,726	50,764	2,962	5,117	1,742
2007	60,986	59,227	54,082	51,106	2,976	5,144	1,759
2008	61,398	59,623	54,455	51,465	2,990	5,169	1,775
2009	61,792	60,003	54,809	51,810	2,999	5,194	1,789
2010	62,262	60,463	55,240	52,234	3,006	5,222	1,799
2010 by age group (percentages)							
0–4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.6	6.9
5–15	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	11.8	14.3
16–44	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.5	36.7	38.5	40.3
45–64M/59F	22.4	22.5	22.3	22.3	23.1	24.0	21.4
65M/60F–74	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	13.3	12.3	10.6
75 and over	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.7	7.8	6.5
Projections[1]							
2011	62,649	60,834	55,601	52,577	3,024	5,233	1,815
2016	64,773	62,900	57,576	54,472	3,104	5,324	1,874
2021	66,958	65,031	59,620	56,433	3,187	5,411	1,927
2026	69,051	67,080	61,597	58,334	3,263	5,483	1,971
2031	70,933	68,929	63,397	60,071	3,326	5,532	2,005
2031 by age group (percentages)							
0–4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.6
5–15	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.1	11.5	13.3
16–44	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.7	34.2	34.6	35.4
45–65[2]	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.4	25.7	25.3
66–74[2]	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	10.4	10.9	9.6
75 and over	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	13.6	12.5	10.9

Note: This table includes the revised mid-2002 to mid-2008 population estimates which were published on 13 May 2010.
Figures for constituent countries may not sum to United Kingdom, Great Britain and England and Wales totals due to rounding.

1 National projections based on mid-2008 population estimates.

2 Based on current laws, between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women to 65 years for both sexes, while between 2026 and 2046, state pension age will increase from 65 years to 68 years for both men and women.

Sources: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Table 1.3 **Population: subnational**

Regions of England

Numbers (thousands) and percentage age distribution

Mid-year	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Estimates									
1971	2,679	7,108	4,902	3,652	5,146	4,454	7,529	6,830	4,112
1976	2,671	7,043	4,924	3,774	5,178	4,672	7,089	7,029	4,280
1981	2,636	6,940	4,918	3,853	5,187	4,854	6,806	7,245	4,381
1986	2,594	6,833	4,884	3,908	5,180	4,999	6,774	7,468	4,548
1991	2,587	6,843	4,936	4,011	5,230	5,121	6,829	7,629	4,688
1992	2,591	6,841	4,949	4,037	5,237	5,143	6,829	7,657	4,714
1993	2,594	6,847	4,954	4,056	5,246	5,154	6,844	7,673	4,734
1994	2,589	6,839	4,960	4,072	5,249	5,178	6,874	7,712	4,757
1995	2,583	6,828	4,961	4,092	5,257	5,206	6,913	7,763	4,782
1996	2,576	6,810	4,961	4,108	5,263	5,233	6,974	7,800	4,793
1997	2,568	6,794	4,958	4,120	5,262	5,267	7,015	7,853	4,827
1998	2,561	6,792	4,958	4,133	5,271	5,302	7,065	7,889	4,849
1999	2,550	6,773	4,956	4,152	5,272	5,339	7,154	7,955	4,881
2000	2,543	6,774	4,959	4,168	5,270	5,375	7,237	7,991	4,917
2001	2,540	6,773	4,977	4,190	5,281	5,400	7,322	8,023	4,943
2002	2,540	6,777	5,002	4,222	5,294	5,430	7,369	8,043	4,972
2003	2,540	6,799	5,029	4,254	5,310	5,468	7,380	8,080	5,003
2004	2,541	6,819	5,067	4,291	5,324	5,500	7,413	8,115	5,040
2005	2,548	6,839	5,111	4,327	5,347	5,551	7,485	8,173	5,085
2006	2,553	6,852	5,146	4,363	5,362	5,593	7,547	8,224	5,124
2007	2,560	6,864	5,182	4,397	5,378	5,649	7,602	8,296	5,178
2008	2,571	6,874	5,217	4,429	5,408	5,717	7,668	8,369	5,210
2009	2,584	6,898	5,258	4,451	5,431	5,767	7,754	8,436	5,231
2010	2,607	6,936	5,301	4,481	5,455	5,832	7,825	8,523	5,274
2010 by age group (percentages)									
0–4	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.1	7.5	6.1	5.5
5–15	11.9	12.5	12.3	12.3	13.0	12.7	12.1	12.8	12.0
16–44	38.4	38.6	40.0	38.3	38.1	37.7	47.3	37.7	36.2
45–64M/59F	23.6	22.8	22.2	23.0	22.3	22.7	19.3	22.9	23.2
65M/60F–74	12.3	12.1	11.7	12.4	12.2	12.3	8.1	12.0	13.5
75 and over	8.2	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.4	5.7	8.4	9.6
Projections[1]									
2008	2,571	6,874	5,217	4,429	5,408	5,717	7,668	8,369	5,210
2013	2,622	6,989	5,439	4,611	5,543	6,000	8,007	8,696	5,426
2018	2,676	7,116	5,662	4,798	5,689	6,291	8,338	9,034	5,647
2023	2,733	7,250	5,887	4,990	5,842	6,587	8,646	9,391	5,882
2028	2,786	7,370	6,103	5,173	5,986	6,863	8,923	9,734	6,114
2033	2,830	7,472	6,296	5,334	6,113	7,114	9,188	10,047	6,321
2033 by age group (percentages)									
0–4	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.4	6.7	5.4	5.0
5–15	11.9	12.5	12.3	12.2	13.1	12.4	12.5	12.4	11.7
16–44	35.6	35.8	37.7	34.8	35.4	34.0	44.1	34.1	33.2
45–65[2]	24.1	23.9	23.9	24.7	23.6	25.2	23.4	25.0	24.5
66–74[2]	10.4	10.0	9.3	10.3	9.6	10.0	6.5	10.0	11.0
75 and over	12.8	12.2	11.4	12.8	12.4	12.9	6.9	13.1	14.7

Note: This table includes the revised mid-2002 to mid-2008 population estimates which were published on 13 May 2010.
Figures may not sum to England totals due to rounding.

1 These projections are based on the 2008 population estimates and are consistent with the 2008-based national projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.

2 Based on current laws, between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women to 65 years for both sexes, while between 2026 and 2046, state pension age will increase from 65 years to 68 years for both men and women.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 1.4 Population: age and sex

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85–89	90 and over	Under 16	16–64M/ 59F [1]	65M/60F [1] and over
United Kingdom																
Persons																
1981	56,357	730	2,726	8,147	9,019	8,010	6,774	9,540	2,935	5,195	2,677	..	..	12,543	33,780	10,035
1986	56,684	748	2,886	7,143	9,200	8,007	7,711	9,212	3,069	5,020	2,971	716	..	11,645	34,725	10,313
1991	57,439	790	3,077	7,141	8,168	8,898	7,918	9,500	2,888	5,067	3,119	626	248	11,685	35,197	10,557
1996	58,164	719	3,019	7,544	7,231	9,131	7,958	10,553	2,785	5,066	3,129	711	317	12,018	35,498	10,649
2001	59,113	663	2,819	7,624	7,261	8,475	8,846	11,168	2,884	4,947	3,296	753	377	11,863	36,406	10,845
2002	59,319	661	2,752	7,602	7,404	8,261	9,003	11,306	2,892	4,967	3,344	738	388	11,783	36,620	10,915
2003	59,552	680	2,704	7,544	7,579	8,078	9,105	11,410	2,949	5,000	3,399	706	399	11,716	36,824	11,012
2004	59,842	705	2,685	7,473	7,745	7,948	9,185	11,506	3,027	5,028	3,431	702	409	11,641	37,083	11,118
2005	60,235	716	2,712	7,370	7,891	7,931	9,245	11,616	3,114	5,046	3,420	755	419	11,585	37,419	11,232
2006	60,584	732	2,764	7,238	8,026	7,892	9,260	11,744	3,240	5,029	3,416	820	423	11,533	37,708	11,344
2007	60,986	756	2,838	7,126	8,161	7,864	9,246	11,730	3,485	5,058	3,424	873	425	11,507	37,916	11,563
2008	61,398	788	2,912	7,051	8,220	7,907	9,149	11,797	3,641	5,157	3,441	918	417	11,514	38,090	11,794
2009	61,792	784	2,994	7,017	8,220	7,993	9,012	11,946	3,719	5,279	3,458	933	437	11,549	38,236	12,007
2010	62,262	795	3,063	7,013	8,222	8,141	8,834	12,126	3,764	5,399	3,494	935	476	11,608	38,426	12,228
Males																
1981	27,412	374	1,400	4,184	4,596	4,035	3,409	4,711	1,376	2,264	922	..	..	6,439	17,646	3,327
1986	27,542	384	1,478	3,664	4,663	4,022	3,864	4,572	1,463	2,206	1,060	166	..	5,968	18,142	3,432
1991	27,909	403	1,572	3,655	4,146	4,432	3,949	4,732	1,390	2,272	1,146	166	46	5,976	18,303	3,630
1996	28,287	369	1,547	3,857	3,652	4,540	3,954	5,244	1,360	2,311	1,187	201	65	6,148	18,375	3,764
2001	28,832	338	1,445	3,906	3,672	4,215	4,382	5,534	1,412	2,308	1,308	227	85	6,077	18,827	3,928
2002	28,961	338	1,407	3,896	3,760	4,113	4,461	5,593	1,414	2,325	1,338	226	89	6,036	18,947	3,978
2003	29,104	349	1,383	3,867	3,858	4,022	4,513	5,644	1,440	2,346	1,369	219	94	6,004	19,072	4,028
2004	29,274	362	1,376	3,831	3,956	3,959	4,545	5,690	1,479	2,365	1,392	223	98	5,969	19,227	4,078
2005	29,493	367	1,389	3,780	4,031	3,951	4,580	5,744	1,523	2,380	1,400	247	103	5,939	19,424	4,130
2006	29,689	374	1,416	3,707	4,110	3,939	4,584	5,803	1,585	2,379	1,413	273	106	5,909	19,609	4,171
2007	29,918	388	1,454	3,646	4,195	3,938	4,575	5,785	1,703	2,398	1,432	295	108	5,893	19,792	4,233
2008	30,154	403	1,492	3,607	4,216	3,986	4,533	5,814	1,780	2,449	1,452	313	108	5,894	19,938	4,323
2009	30,374	402	1,533	3,591	4,211	4,047	4,466	5,884	1,818	2,511	1,472	320	119	5,912	20,040	4,422
2010	30,643	407	1,570	3,587	4,226	4,128	4,378	5,973	1,840	2,572	1,501	326	134	5,943	20,167	4,533
Females																
1981	28,946	356	1,327	3,963	4,423	3,975	3,365	4,829	1,559	2,931	1,756	..	..	6,104	16,134	6,708
1986	29,142	364	1,408	3,480	4,538	3,985	3,847	4,639	1,606	2,814	1,911	550	..	5,678	16,583	6,881
1991	29,530	387	1,505	3,487	4,021	4,466	3,968	4,769	1,498	2,795	1,972	460	202	5,709	16,894	6,927
1996	29,877	350	1,472	3,687	3,579	4,591	4,005	5,309	1,426	2,755	1,942	509	252	5,870	17,123	6,885
2001	30,281	324	1,375	3,718	3,589	4,260	4,465	5,634	1,473	2,640	1,987	526	292	5,786	17,579	6,917
2002	30,358	323	1,345	3,706	3,644	4,149	4,542	5,713	1,478	2,642	2,006	513	299	5,748	17,673	6,937
2003	30,448	331	1,321	3,677	3,721	4,056	4,592	5,766	1,509	2,654	2,029	487	305	5,712	17,751	6,984
2004	30,568	343	1,309	3,641	3,789	3,990	4,640	5,816	1,548	2,663	2,040	479	310	5,673	17,855	7,040
2005	30,742	349	1,323	3,590	3,860	3,981	4,665	5,872	1,591	2,666	2,020	509	316	5,645	17,995	7,102
2006	30,895	357	1,349	3,531	3,916	3,953	4,676	5,941	1,656	2,650	2,003	547	317	5,624	18,099	7,172
2007	31,068	368	1,383	3,480	3,966	3,926	4,671	5,945	1,782	2,660	1,992	578	317	5,614	18,124	7,330
2008	31,244	385	1,420	3,444	4,004	3,921	4,616	5,983	1,861	2,708	1,988	605	309	5,620	18,153	7,472
2009	31,418	383	1,462	3,426	4,010	3,946	4,546	6,061	1,901	2,768	1,986	612	318	5,637	18,196	7,585
2010	31,619	388	1,493	3,426	3,996	4,013	4,456	6,152	1,924	2,827	1,993	608	342	5,665	18,259	7,695
England and Wales																
Persons																
1981	49,634	634	2,372	7,085	7,873	7,086	5,996	8,433	2,607	4,619	2,388	383	157	10,910	29,796	8,928
1986	49,999	654	2,522	6,226	8,061	7,052	6,856	8,136	2,725	4,470	2,655	461	182	10,161	30,647	9,190
1991	50,748	698	2,713	6,248	7,165	7,862	7,022	8,407	2,553	4,506	2,790	561	223	10,247	31,100	9,400
1996	51,410	637	2,668	6,636	6,336	8,076	7,017	9,363	2,457	4,496	2,801	639	285	10,584	31,353	9,474
2001	52,360	589	2,502	6,740	6,387	7,536	7,816	9,898	2,549	4,377	2,947	677	340	10,495	32,226	9,639
2002	52,567	588	2,444	6,727	6,521	7,354	7,964	10,016	2,555	4,394	2,989	664	351	10,435	32,433	9,699
2003	52,792	607	2,403	6,680	6,685	7,198	8,059	10,102	2,606	4,422	3,037	634	361	10,385	32,623	9,784
2004	53,053	629	2,388	6,616	6,842	7,084	8,133	10,176	2,675	4,445	3,063	632	370	10,323	32,856	9,875
2005	53,416	639	2,414	6,525	6,979	7,073	8,193	10,264	2,757	4,461	3,052	680	378	10,274	33,164	9,978
2006	53,726	653	2,462	6,408	7,101	7,036	8,212	10,369	2,874	4,444	3,045	740	382	10,231	33,418	10,077
2007	54,082	675	2,528	6,311	7,224	7,003	8,207	10,349	3,094	4,469	3,050	787	385	10,210	33,600	10,272
2008	54,455	703	2,595	6,247	7,279	7,038	8,126	10,402	3,238	4,558	3,063	829	378	10,219	33,754	10,482
2009	54,809	699	2,668	6,221	7,278	7,109	8,011	10,533	3,307	4,669	3,077	841	396	10,255	33,882	10,672
2010	55,240	711	2,730	6,222	7,284	7,234	7,858	10,695	3,343	4,782	3,108	843	431	10,314	34,054	10,872
Males																
1981	24,160	324	1,218	3,639	4,011	3,569	3,024	4,178	1,227	2,020	825	94	32	5,601	15,589	2,970
1986	24,311	335	1,292	3,194	4,083	3,542	3,438	4,053	1,302	1,972	951	115	35	5,208	16,031	3,072
1991	24,681	356	1,385	3,198	3,638	3,920	3,504	4,199	1,234	2,027	1,029	150	42	5,240	16,193	3,248
1996	25,030	327	1,368	3,393	3,202	4,020	3,489	4,659	1,205	2,059	1,067	182	59	5,416	16,247	3,367
2001	25,574	301	1,281	3,453	3,231	3,758	3,881	4,907	1,252	2,052	1,175	206	77	5,376	16,688	3,510
2002	25,700	301	1,249	3,448	3,312	2,670	3,956	4,957	1,253	2,066	1,202	204	81	5,345	16,802	3,554
2003	25,837	312	1,229	3,424	3,402	3,592	4,006	5,000	1,276	2,084	1,229	198	85	5,322	16,918	3,597
2004	25,991	323	1,224	3,393	3,496	3,536	4,035	5,036	1,310	2,100	1,248	202	89	5,293	17,058	3,640
2005	26,193	327	1,236	3,347	3,566	3,529	4,071	5,080	1,351	2,113	1,256	224	94	5,268	17,239	3,685
2006	26,366	334	1,261	3,282	3,638	3,515	4,077	5,129	1,408	2,111	1,267	248	96	5,243	17,402	3,722
2007	26,570	346	1,296	3,229	3,716	3,511	4,074	5,109	1,513	2,127	1,283	268	99	5,229	17,566	3,776
2008	26,783	360	1,329	3,195	3,736	3,552	4,039	5,133	1,584	2,172	1,300	285	99	5,231	17,696	3,856
2009	26,980	358	1,366	3,183	3,729	3,604	3,982	5,196	1,617	2,228	1,318	290	109	5,249	17,786	3,945
2010	27,229	364	1,399	3,181	3,748	3,671	3,906	5,278	1,635	2,285	1,343	296	122	5,280	17,903	4,046

Note: This table includes the revised mid-2002 to mid-2008 population estimates which were published on 13 May 2010. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

1 Based on current laws, between 2010 and 2020, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women to 65 years for both sexes, while between 2026 and 2046, state pension age will increase from 65 years to 68 years for both men and women.

Sources: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Table 1.4 continued **Population: age and sex**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85–89	90 and over	Under 16	16–64M/ 59F [1]	65M/60F [1] and over
Females																
1981	25,474	310	1,154	3,446	3,863	3,517	2,972	4,255	1,380	2,599	1,564	289	126	5,309	14,207	5,958
1986	25,687	319	1,231	3,032	3,978	3,509	3,418	4,083	1,422	2,498	1,704	346	148	4,953	14,616	6,118
1991	26,067	342	1,328	3,050	3,527	3,943	3,517	4,208	1,319	2,479	1,761	411	181	5,007	14,908	6,152
1996	26,381	310	1,300	3,243	3,134	4,056	3,528	4,704	1,252	2,437	1,734	457	227	5,168	15,106	6,107
2001	26,786	288	1,220	3,287	3,156	3,778	3,935	4,992	1,297	2,326	1,771	471	263	5,119	15,538	6,129
2002	26,867	287	1,195	3,279	3,209	3,684	4,007	5,059	1,302	2,328	1,787	460	270	5,090	15,631	6,146
2003	26,955	295	1,174	3,256	3,283	3,606	4,053	5,102	1,330	2,338	1,808	436	275	5,063	15,705	6,187
2004	27,062	306	1,164	3,223	3,346	3,549	4,098	5,141	1,365	2,345	1,815	430	280	5,029	15,798	6,235
2005	27,224	312	1,178	3,179	3,413	3,545	4,122	5,184	1,406	2,348	1,796	457	285	5,006	15,925	6,292
2006	27,359	319	1,201	3,126	3,463	3,521	4,134	5,240	1,466	2,333	1,778	492	286	4,989	16,015	6,356
2007	27,512	329	1,233	3,082	3,508	3,492	4,132	5,240	1,581	2,342	1,767	520	286	4,982	16,034	6,497
2008	27,672	343	1,266	3,052	3,543	3,486	4,087	5,269	1,654	2,386	1,762	544	279	4,989	16,058	6,626
2009	27,829	341	1,303	3,038	3,548	3,506	4,029	5,337	1,689	2,441	1,759	550	288	5,006	16,096	6,727
2010	28,012	346	1,331	3,041	3,536	3,563	3,952	5,417	1,708	2,498	1,765	547	309	5,034	16,151	6,826
England																
Persons																
1981	46,821	598	2,235	6,678	7,440	6,703	5,663	7,948	2,449	4,347	2,249	362	149	10,285	28,133	8,403
1986	47,188	618	2,380	5,869	7,623	6,682	6,478	7,672	2,559	4,199	2,501	435	172	9,583	28,962	8,643
1991	47,875	660	2,560	5,885	6,772	7,460	6,633	7,920	2,399	4,222	2,626	529	210	9,658	29,390	8,827
1996	48,519	603	2,523	6,255	5,985	7,667	6,638	8,822	2,310	4,217	2,631	602	269	9,985	29,639	8,895
2001	49,450	558	2,366	6,359	6,032	7,171	7,407	9,327	2,395	4,113	2,764	638	321	9,908	30,487	9,055
2002	49,649	558	2,312	6,347	6,157	7,000	7,550	9,438	2,399	4,129	2,803	625	331	9,854	30,685	9,110
2003	49,863	576	2,274	6,303	6,311	6,853	7,642	9,520	2,445	4,155	2,850	596	340	9,808	30,866	9,188
2004	50,110	597	2,261	6,243	6,459	6,746	7,713	9,590	2,509	4,175	2,876	593	349	9,751	31,085	9,273
2005	50,466	607	2,288	6,158	6,591	6,738	7,772	9,675	2,586	4,190	2,865	638	357	9,709	31,387	9,370
2006	50,764	620	2,335	6,048	6,705	6,704	7,791	9,777	2,697	4,171	2,860	695	360	9,670	31,631	9,463
2007	51,106	641	2,398	5,958	6,819	6,674	7,789	9,760	2,906	4,193	2,866	739	363	9,654	31,807	9,646
2008	51,465	667	2,462	5,901	6,870	6,707	7,715	9,813	3,041	4,276	2,878	779	356	9,666	31,956	9,842
2009	51,810	664	2,532	5,880	6,866	6,775	7,611	9,941	3,107	4,380	2,892	790	373	9,704	32,083	10,022
2010	52,234	675	2,592	5,884	6,872	6,895	7,470	10,099	3,140	4,487	2,922	792	406	9,766	32,257	10,211
Males																
1981	22,795	306	1,147	3,430	3,790	3,377	2,856	3,938	1,154	1,902	777	89	30	5,280	14,717	2,798
1986	22,949	317	1,219	3,010	3,862	3,357	3,249	3,822	1,224	1,853	897	108	33	4,911	15,147	2,891
1991	23,291	336	1,307	3,011	3,439	3,721	3,311	3,957	1,159	1,900	970	141	39	4,938	15,302	3,050
1996	23,629	309	1,294	3,198	3,023	3,818	3,302	4,390	1,133	1,932	1,003	172	55	5,110	15,358	3,161
2001	24,166	285	1,212	3,257	3,053	3,580	3,681	4,624	1,176	1,928	1,103	194	73	5,075	15,793	3,298
2002	24,287	286	1,181	3,252	3,129	3,498	3,754	4,672	1,176	1,941	1,128	193	77	5,046	15,903	3,338
2003	24,415	296	1,163	3,231	3,213	3,423	3,802	4,713	1,197	1,958	1,154	186	80	5,026	16,011	3,378
2004	24,561	306	1,159	3,201	3,301	3,369	3,830	4,747	1,228	1,972	1,172	190	84	5,000	16,142	3,419
2005	24,756	310	1,171	3,158	3,368	3,363	3,866	4,790	1,267	1,983	1,179	210	88	4,977	16,317	3,461
2006	24,924	317	1,196	3,098	3,436	3,351	3,873	4,839	1,321	1,981	1,190	233	91	4,955	16,475	3,494
2007	25,119	329	1,229	3,048	3,509	3,348	3,871	4,820	1,421	1,995	1,205	251	93	4,943	16,631	3,544
2008	25,323	342	1,261	3,018	3,526	3,387	3,839	4,844	1,487	2,036	1,222	268	93	4,947	16,757	3,619
2009	25,515	340	1,296	3,008	3,518	3,436	3,787	4,907	1,519	2,089	1,239	273	102	4,966	16,845	3,703
2010	25,758	346	1,328	3,007	3,536	3,501	3,718	4,987	1,535	2,143	1,263	278	115	4,999	16,961	3,798
Females																
1981	24,026	292	1,088	3,248	3,650	3,327	2,807	4,009	1,295	2,445	1,472	273	119	5,004	13,416	5,605
1986	24,239	301	1,161	2,859	3,761	3,325	3,229	3,850	1,335	2,346	1,604	326	140	4,672	13,815	5,752
1991	24,584	324	1,253	2,873	3,333	3,739	3,322	3,964	1,239	2,323	1,656	388	171	4,720	14,088	5,777
1996	24,890	293	1,229	3,056	2,961	3,849	3,336	4,432	1,177	2,286	1,628	430	214	4,876	14,281	5,734
2001	25,284	273	1,154	3,102	2,979	3,591	3,726	4,702	1,219	2,185	1,661	444	248	4,834	14,694	5,757
2002	25,362	273	1,131	3,094	3,028	3,502	3,796	4,766	1,222	2,187	1,675	433	254	4,807	14,783	5,772
2003	25,448	280	1,111	3,072	3,098	3,430	3,839	4,807	1,248	2,197	1,696	410	260	4,782	14,856	5,810
2004	25,549	291	1,103	3,042	3,158	3,376	3,882	4,843	1,281	2,204	1,703	403	264	4,752	14,943	5,855
2005	25,710	296	1,116	3,000	3,223	3,375	3,906	4,885	1,319	2,206	1,686	428	269	4,731	15,070	5,909
2006	25,840	303	1,139	2,950	3,269	3,353	3,918	4,939	1,376	2,191	1,670	461	270	4,716	15,156	5,968
2007	25,987	312	1,170	2,910	3,311	3,326	3,918	4,939	1,485	2,198	1,660	488	270	4,711	15,175	6,101
2008	26,141	326	1,202	2,883	3,344	3,320	3,876	4,969	1,554	2,239	1,656	511	263	4,719	15,199	6,223
2009	26,295	324	1,236	2,872	3,348	3,339	3,823	5,034	1,588	2,291	1,653	517	271	4,738	15,238	6,319
2010	26,476	329	1,263	2,877	3,337	3,394	3,752	5,112	1,605	2,344	1,659	514	291	4,768	15,296	6,413
Wales																
Persons																
1981	2,813	36	136	407	434	383	333	485	158	272	139	21	8	626	1,663	525
1986	2,811	37	143	357	438	369	378	464	166	271	154	26	10	578	1,686	547
1991	2,873	38	153	363	393	402	389	486	154	284	164	32	13	589	1,711	573
1996	2,891	34	146	381	352	409	379	541	147	279	170	37	17	598	1,714	578
2001	2,910	32	136	382	356	365	409	572	154	264	183	39	20	587	1,739	584
2002	2,918	30	132	380	364	354	414	578	156	265	185	39	20	582	1,748	589
2003	2,929	31	129	377	374	345	417	582	161	268	187	38	21	577	1,757	595
2004	2,944	32	127	373	383	339	421	586	166	270	188	39	21	572	1,770	602
2005	2,950	32	126	367	388	336	421	588	171	271	186	42	21	566	1,777	608
2006	2,962	33	127	360	396	332	420	592	177	272	186	45	22	561	1,786	615
2007	2,976	34	130	353	405	329	417	589	188	276	185	48	22	556	1,793	627
2008	2,990	36	133	346	410	330	411	589	197	282	185	50	22	553	1,798	639
2009	2,999	35	136	341	412	334	400	592	200	289	185	51	23	550	1,799	650
2010	3,006	35	138	338	412	339	388	595	203	295	186	51	25	548	1,797	661

See notes on first page of table

Table 1.4 continued **Population: age and sex**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85–89	90 and over	Under 16	16–64M/ 59F [1]	65M/60F [1] and over
Males																
1981	1,365	18	70	209	221	193	168	240	73	118	48	5	2	321	871	173
1986	1,362	19	73	184	221	186	190	231	79	119	54	7	2	297	885	181
1991	1,391	20	78	186	199	199	194	242	74	128	60	8	2	302	891	198
1996	1,401	17	74	195	179	203	187	269	72	128	64	10	3	306	890	206
2001	1,409	16	69	196	179	178	200	283	75	124	73	12	4	301	895	212
2002	1,413	16	68	195	183	172	202	285	77	125	74	12	5	299	899	215
2003	1,422	16	66	194	190	168	204	287	79	127	75	11	5	296	907	218
2004	1,431	16	66	191	195	166	205	288	82	128	76	12	5	294	916	221
2005	1,437	17	65	188	198	166	205	289	84	129	76	13	5	291	922	224
2006	1,442	17	65	185	202	164	204	291	87	130	77	15	5	288	927	227
2007	1,451	17	67	181	208	163	203	289	93	132	78	16	6	286	935	231
2008	1,459	18	68	178	210	165	200	288	97	135	78	17	6	284	939	236
2009	1,466	18	70	175	211	167	195	289	98	139	79	17	6	282	941	242
2010	1,471	18	71	174	212	170	188	291	100	142	80	18	7	281	942	247
Females																
1981	1,448	18	66	199	213	190	165	246	85	154	91	16	6	305	791	352
1986	1,449	18	70	173	217	184	188	233	87	152	100	20	8	282	801	366
1991	1,482	19	75	177	194	203	195	244	80	156	104	24	10	288	820	375
1996	1,490	16	71	186	173	206	192	272	75	151	106	27	13	293	825	373
2001	1,502	15	66	186	177	187	209	289	78	141	110	27	15	286	844	372
2002	1,505	15	65	185	181	182	212	293	80	140	111	27	16	283	848	374
2003	1,507	15	63	183	184	176	214	295	82	141	112	27	16	280	850	377
2004	1,513	15	62	182	188	172	216	298	85	142	112	26	16	278	855	380
2005	1,513	16	61	179	190	170	216	299	87	142	110	28	16	275	855	383
2006	1,520	16	62	176	194	168	216	301	90	143	108	30	16	273	859	387
2007	1,525	16	63	172	197	166	215	300	96	144	107	32	16	271	858	395
2008	1,531	17	65	168	200	166	211	301	100	147	107	33	16	269	859	403
2009	1,534	17	66	166	201	167	206	303	102	150	106	34	17	268	858	408
2010	1,536	17	67	164	200	169	199	305	103	153	106	33	18	267	855	414
Scotland																
Persons																
1981	5,180	69	249	780	875	724	603	880	260	460	232	35	14	1,188	3,110	882
1986	5,112	66	257	656	863	739	665	849	273	435	252	42	15	1,061	3,161	890
1991	5,083	66	258	634	746	795	696	853	265	441	259	51	19	1,021	3,151	912
1996	5,092	59	252	643	651	798	722	925	259	448	256	57	24	1,019	3,151	922
2001	5,064	52	224	629	633	696	782	979	262	447	272	59	29	970	3,150	944
2002	5,055	51	217	622	639	669	788	993	262	449	276	58	30	955	3,150	950
2003	5,057	52	212	614	648	648	793	1,008	265	452	281	55	31	943	3,156	958
2004	5,078	54	210	609	653	635	796	1,025	270	455	286	54	31	935	3,175	968
2005	5,095	55	211	600	659	629	794	1,042	273	457	286	59	32	929	3,191	975
2006	5,117	55	213	588	668	627	790	1,058	280	456	287	63	32	922	3,213	983
2007	5,144	57	218	576	676	629	781	1,060	301	457	290	67	32	917	3,227	1,001
2008	5,169	60	223	567	681	634	766	1,068	312	463	293	69	31	914	3,238	1,017
2009	5,194	60	229	561	685	645	746	1,079	320	470	295	72	32	912	3,249	1,033
2010	5,222	59	234	558	685	662	725	1,092	327	474	299	71	35	912	3,263	1,047
Males																
1981	2,495	35	128	400	445	364	298	424	118	194	77	8	3	610	1,603	282
1986	2,462	34	131	336	438	371	331	410	127	184	86	10	3	543	1,636	283
1991	2,445	34	132	324	377	394	345	415	124	192	91	13	3	522	1,623	299
1996	2,447	30	128	328	327	392	355	454	122	198	93	15	5	521	1,616	310
2001	2,434	26	115	322	319	337	379	483	125	200	103	17	6	497	1,610	327
2002	2,432	26	111	319	324	325	382	490	125	202	106	17	7	489	1,612	331
2003	2,435	26	108	314	329	315	383	496	126	204	108	16	7	483	1,616	336
2004	2,446	28	107	312	332	310	384	503	129	207	111	16	7	479	1,627	341
2005	2,456	28	107	307	335	309	382	511	131	208	112	18	7	476	1,635	345
2006	2,469	28	109	301	340	310	380	517	135	208	113	20	8	472	1,649	349
2007	2,486	29	112	295	345	313	375	517	146	210	116	21	8	469	1,662	354
2008	2,500	30	115	290	348	317	368	520	152	213	118	22	8	468	1,672	361
2009	2,515	31	118	287	350	324	358	524	156	217	120	23	8	467	1,680	368
2010	2,530	30	120	286	349	334	348	528	160	220	122	24	9	467	1,689	375
Females																
1981	2,685	33	121	380	430	359	305	456	142	265	155	27	11	579	1,506	600
1986	2,649	32	126	320	424	368	334	439	146	250	166	32	12	518	1,525	606
1991	2,639	32	126	309	369	402	351	437	141	249	168	38	16	499	1,528	612
1996	2,645	28	123	315	324	406	367	470	137	250	164	42	20	498	1,535	612
2001	2,630	26	109	307	314	359	403	496	137	246	169	43	23	473	1,540	617
2002	2,623	25	106	303	315	344	406	504	137	247	171	41	23	466	1,538	619
2003	2,623	25	104	300	318	332	410	512	139	248	173	39	24	460	1,540	622
2004	2,632	26	103	297	321	325	412	521	141	248	175	38	24	457	1,549	627
2005	2,639	26	103	293	324	320	411	531	142	249	174	41	25	454	1,556	630
2006	2,648	27	104	287	328	317	410	540	145	247	174	43	25	450	1,564	634
2007	2,659	28	106	281	332	316	406	542	155	247	174	45	24	448	1,564	646
2008	2,668	29	109	277	334	317	398	548	160	250	175	47	24	446	1,566	656
2009	2,679	29	112	274	335	321	388	556	164	253	175	49	24	445	1,569	664
2010	2,692	29	114	272	336	327	377	564	168	254	177	48	26	445	1,574	672

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Table 1.4 continued **Population: age and sex**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	All ages	Age group														
		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60–64	65–74	75–84	85–89	90 and over	Under 16	16–64M/ 59F [1]	65M/60F [1] and over
Northern Ireland																
Persons																
1981	1,543	27	106	282	271	200	175	227	68	116	57	..	.	444	874	224
1986	1,574	28	107	261	277	217	190	227	71	115	64	16	..	423	917	234
1991	1,607	26	106	260	256	240	200	241	70	121	69	14	6	417	945	246
1996	1,662	24	99	266	244	257	220	266	70	123	72	15	7	415	993	253
2001	1,689	22	93	255	240	243	248	290	74	123	77	16	7	397	1,030	262
2002	1,697	22	91	253	243	238	251	296	75	125	79	16	7	393	1,037	266
2003	1,703	22	89	251	246	233	254	301	78	126	81	16	8	388	1,044	271
2004	1,710	22	87	248	250	229	256	305	81	127	82	16	8	383	1,052	275
2005	1,724	23	88	245	253	228	257	310	84	128	83	17	8	381	1,064	280
2006	1,742	23	89	242	258	229	259	316	87	130	83	18	8	380	1,077	284
2007	1,759	24	91	239	260	231	259	321	90	132	84	19	8	380	1,089	290
2008	1,775	26	94	237	260	235	257	327	91	136	85	20	9	381	1,098	296
2009	1,789	26	97	235	258	239	255	333	92	140	86	20	9	382	1,105	302
2010	1,799	25	99	234	253	245	251	339	93	143	88	20	9	382	1,109	308
Males																
1981	757	14	54	145	140	102	87	109	32	50	21	..	..	228	454	75
1986	768	14	55	134	142	109	95	110	33	50	23	4	..	217	474	77
1991	783	13	54	133	131	119	100	118	32	53	26	4	1	213	487	83
1996	810	12	51	136	124	128	109	131	33	54	27	4	1	212	511	87
2001	824	11	48	131	122	120	122	144	35	56	30	5	2	204	529	92
2002	829	11	47	130	124	117	123	147	36	56	31	5	2	202	534	94
2003	833	11	46	129	126	115	124	149	38	57	31	5	2	199	538	95
2004	836	11	45	127	128	113	125	151	39	58	32	5	2	197	542	97
2005	844	12	45	126	130	113	126	153	41	59	32	5	2	196	550	99
2006	853	12	46	124	132	113	127	156	42	60	33	6	2	195	558	101
2007	862	13	47	123	134	114	127	158	44	61	33	6	2	195	564	103
2008	871	13	48	121	133	117	127	161	44	63	34	6	2	196	569	106
2009	879	13	50	121	132	120	125	164	45	66	35	7	2	196	573	109
2010	884	13	51	120	129	123	124	167	45	67	36	7	2	196	576	112
Females																
1981	786	13	52	137	130	98	88	118	37	66	37	..	.	216	420	150
1986	805	13	52	127	135	107	96	118	38	65	41	12	..	206	442	157
1991	824	13	52	127	125	121	100	123	38	67	44	10	4	203	458	163
1996	851	11	49	130	120	129	110	135	37	69	45	11	6	203	482	167
2001	865	10	45	124	119	123	126	146	38	68	47	11	6	193	501	170
2002	868	11	44	124	119	120	128	149	39	68	48	11	6	191	504	173
2003	870	10	43	122	120	118	129	152	40	68	49	11	6	189	506	175
2004	874	11	42	121	122	116	130	154	42	69	50	11	6	187	509	179
2005	880	11	43	119	124	115	131	157	43	69	50	11	6	186	514	181
2006	888	11	43	118	126	115	132	160	45	69	51	12	6	185	520	183
2007	897	12	44	116	127	117	132	163	46	70	51	13	6	185	526	187
2008	904	12	46	115	127	118	131	165	47	72	51	13	6	186	529	190
2009	910	12	47	114	126	120	129	169	47	74	51	13	6	186	532	193
2010	915	12	48	113	124	122	127	172	48	76	52	13	7	186	533	196

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Table 1.5 **Population: age, sex and legal marital status**

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	Total population	Males					Females				
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Aged											
16 and over											
1971	36,818	4,173	12,522	187	682	17,563	3,583	12,566	296	2,810	19,255
1976	37,486	4,369	12,511	376	686	17,941	3,597	12,538	533	2,877	19,545
1981	38,724	5,013	12,238	611	698	18,559	4,114	12,284	828	2,939	20,165
1986	39,837	5,625	11,867	917	695	19,103	4,617	12,000	1,165	2,953	20,734
1991	40,501	5,891	11,636	1,187	727	19,441	4,817	11,833	1,459	2,951	21,060
1996	40,827	6,225	11,310	1,346	733	19,614	5,168	11,433	1,730	2,881	21,212
2001	41,865	6,894	11,090	1,482	733	20,198	5,798	11,150	1,975	2,745	21,667
2002	42,132	7,062	11,040	1,524	729	20,355	5,944	11,093	2,030	2,709	21,777
2003	42,407	7,227	10,992	1,570	726	20,515	6,103	11,033	2,087	2,669	21,892
2004	42,731	7,420	10,939	1,617	722	20,698	6,280	10,981	2,144	2,628	22,033
2005	43,142	7,623	10,922	1,661	719	20,925	6,488	10,944	2,197	2,588	22,217
2006	43,495	7,834	10,879	1,694	716	21,124	6,686	10,894	2,243	2,548	22,371
2007	43,872	8,052	10,853	1,722	715	21,342	6,875	10,856	2,288	2,512	22,530
2008	44,235	8,240	10,854	1,744	714	21,552	7,063	10,818	2,325	2,477	22,683
2009	44,554	8,395	10,862	1,763	712	21,731	7,229	10,794	2,357	2,444	22,823
16–19											
1971	2,666	1,327	34	0	0	1,362	1,163	142	0	0	1,305
1976	2,901	1,454	28	0	0	1,482	1,289	129	0	0	1,419
1981	3,310	1,675	20	0	0	1,694	1,523	93	0	0	1,616
1986	3,131	1,587	10	0	0	1,596	1,484	49	1	0	1,535
1991	2,665	1,358	8	0	0	1,366	1,267	32	0	0	1,300
1996	2,402	1,209	6	0	0	1,216	1,164	21	0	0	1,186
2001	2,567	1,304	5	1	1	1,312	1,237	16	1	1	1,255
2002	2,632	1,352	5	1	1	1,358	1,259	13	1	1	1,274
2003	2,705	1,393	4	1	1	1,398	1,294	12	0	1	1,307
2004	2,773	1,424	3	0	0	1,428	1,333	11	0	0	1,345
2005	2,802	1,434	2	0	0	1,436	1,356	10	0	0	1,366
2006	2,829	1,457	2	0	0	1,459	1,363	7	0	0	1,370
2007	2,861	1,474	2	0	0	1,476	1,379	7	0	0	1,386
2008	2,858	1,468	2	0	0	1,470	1,382	7	0	0	1,389
2009	2,846	1,460	2	0	0	1,462	1,378	7	0	0	1,384
20–24											
1971	3,773	1,211	689	3	0	1,904	745	1,113	9	2	1,869
1976	3,395	1,167	557	4	0	1,728	725	925	16	2	1,667
1981	3,744	1,420	466	10	1	1,896	1,007	811	27	2	1,847
1986	4,171	1,768	317	14	0	2,099	1,383	657	32	1	2,072
1991	3,911	1,717	242	12	0	1,971	1,421	490	29	1	1,941
1996	3,291	1,538	117	3	0	1,658	1,361	260	11	1	1,633
2001	3,157	1,501	74	3	1	1,579	1,390	178	8	1	1,578
2002	3,214	1,531	73	3	1	1,607	1,427	170	8	1	1,607
2003	3,284	1,569	74	3	1	1,647	1,460	166	8	1	1,637
2004	3,379	1,634	75	3	1	1,714	1,493	163	8	2	1,666
2005	3,481	1,695	73	3	1	1,772	1,542	157	8	2	1,709
2006	3,564	1,743	67	3	1	1,814	1,595	147	7	1	1,750
2007	3,666	1,815	64	3	1	1,883	1,640	136	6	1	1,783
2008	3,746	1,856	61	2	1	1,920	1,693	127	6	1	1,827
2009	3,765	1,866	57	2	0	1,925	1,717	117	5	1	1,840
25–29											
1971	3,267	431	1,206	16	1	1,654	215	1,367	29	4	1,614
1976	3,758	533	1,326	39	2	1,900	267	1,522	65	5	1,859
1981	3,372	588	1,057	54	1	1,700	331	1,247	89	4	1,671
1986	3,713	835	949	79	1	1,863	527	1,207	113	4	1,850
1991	4,154	1,132	856	82	1	2,071	800	1,158	123	2	2,083
1996	3,950	1,273	650	46	1	1,970	977	906	93	3	1,980
2001	3,487	1,293	420	28	1	1,742	1,059	625	58	3	1,745
2002	3,363	1,277	384	26	1	1,687	1,048	573	52	3	1,676
2003	3,281	1,265	356	24	1	1,646	1,050	535	48	2	1,635
2004	3,278	1,277	339	23	1	1,640	1,077	512	46	2	1,638
2005	3,353	1,320	331	23	1	1,675	1,127	503	45	2	1,678
2006	3,433	1,371	324	22	1	1,718	1,178	490	45	2	1,715
2007	3,529	1,422	326	22	1	1,771	1,225	487	44	2	1,758
2008	3,622	1,486	329	21	1	1,838	1,262	479	42	2	1,785
2009	3,690	1,535	323	20	1	1,879	1,302	467	40	2	1,811

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

1 2002-2008 figures were revised on the 30 November 2010

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 1.5 continued **Population: age, sex and legal marital status**

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year	Total population	Males					Females				
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
30–34											
1971	2,897	206	1,244	23	3	1,475	111	1,269	34	8	1,422
1976	3,220	236	1,338	55	3	1,632	118	1,388	75	8	1,588
1981	3,715	318	1,451	97	3	1,869	165	1,544	129	9	1,846
1986	3,338	355	1,197	124	2	1,679	206	1,293	154	6	1,660
1991	3,708	520	1,172	155	2	1,849	335	1,330	189	5	1,859
1996	4,126	776	1,135	138	2	2,050	551	1,316	201	7	2,076
2001	4,050	934	971	108	2	2,016	711	1,142	174	7	2,033
2002	3,991	951	926	103	2	1,983	739	1,097	166	6	2,008
2003	3,917	964	881	99	2	1,946	759	1,048	157	6	1,970
2004	3,807	966	833	94	2	1,896	767	992	147	5	1,911
2005	3,720	972	792	88	2	1,854	778	947	136	5	1,866
2006	3,603	971	743	81	2	1,797	782	895	124	5	1,806
2007	3,475	963	702	74	1	1,740	777	840	113	4	1,734
2008	3,415	966	678	68	1	1,714	787	805	105	4	1,701
2009	3,419	989	670	64	1	1,725	810	781	99	4	1,694
35–44											
1971	5,736	317	2,513	48	13	2,891	201	2,529	66	48	2,845
1976	5,608	286	2,442	104	12	2,843	167	2,427	129	42	2,765
1981	5,996	316	2,519	178	12	3,024	170	2,540	222	41	2,972
1986	6,856	396	2,738	293	12	3,438	213	2,815	350	39	3,418
1991	7,022	477	2,632	384	11	3,504	280	2,760	444	34	3,517
1996	7,017	653	2,426	398	12	3,489	427	2,568	497	36	3,528
2001	7,816	963	2,494	411	12	3,881	692	2,649	558	36	3,935
2002	7,964	1,027	2,498	420	12	3,956	749	2,653	570	35	4,007
2003	8,059	1,080	2,487	427	12	4,006	802	2,639	579	34	4,053
2004	8,133	1,126	2,465	433	11	4,035	853	2,625	588	32	4,098
2005	8,193	1,173	2,451	436	11	4,071	903	2,598	590	31	4,122
2006	8,212	1,218	2,418	431	11	4,077	955	2,565	585	30	4,134
2007	8,207	1,259	2,384	422	10	4,074	1,004	2,526	574	29	4,132
2008	8,126	1,289	2,334	406	10	4,039	1,044	2,462	554	27	4,087
2009	8,011	1,310	2,277	386	9	3,982	1,076	2,399	529	26	4,029
45–64											
1971	11,887	502	4,995	81	173	5,751	569	4,709	125	733	6,136
1976	11,484	496	4,787	141	160	5,583	462	4,568	188	683	5,901
1981	11,040	480	4,560	218	147	5,405	386	4,358	271	620	5,635
1986	10,860	461	4,422	331	141	5,355	327	4,220	388	570	5,505
1991	10,960	456	4,394	456	127	5,433	292	4,211	521	503	5,527
1996	11,820	528	4,587	628	121	5,864	318	4,466	732	440	5,956
2001	12,447	644	4,647	747	121	6,159	391	4,578	918	401	6,289
2002	12,571	670	4,646	775	119	6,210	413	4,599	959	391	6,361
2003	12,708	700	4,651	807	118	6,276	437	4,616	999	380	6,432
2004	12,851	734	4,656	839	116	6,345	464	4,631	1,040	370	6,506
2005	13,021	771	4,672	873	115	6,431	496	4,650	1,083	361	6,590
2006	13,243	813	4,704	905	115	6,537	534	4,689	1,129	355	6,706
2007	13,443	857	4,717	935	114	6,623	576	4,722	1,175	347	6,821
2008	13,640	906	4,736	961	113	6,717	624	4,744	1,216	339	6,923
2009	13,840	961	4,756	985	111	6,814	677	4,766	1,255	329	7,026
65 and over											
1971	6,592	179	1,840	17	492	2,527	580	1,437	32	2,016	4,065
1976	7,119	197	2,033	33	510	2,773	569	1,579	60	2,138	4,347
1981	7,548	216	2,167	54	534	2,971	533	1,692	90	2,263	4,578
1986	7,768	223	2,234	76	539	3,072	477	1,759	127	2,333	4,696
1991	8,080	231	2,332	99	586	3,248	422	1,853	152	2,405	4,832
1996	8,221	247	2,390	134	597	3,367	369	1,897	196	2,393	4,854
2001	8,342	254	2,478	183	595	3,510	318	1,960	259	2,295	4,832
2002	8,397	255	2,509	196	594	3,554	308	1,987	276	2,272	4,844
2003	8,454	257	2,539	209	592	3,597	301	2,017	295	2,245	4,857
2004	8,510	258	2,568	223	591	3,640	293	2,047	314	2,216	4,870
2005	8,571	260	2,599	238	589	3,685	286	2,078	334	2,187	4,886
2006	8,611	260	2,622	252	587	3,722	279	2,102	353	2,155	4,889
2007	8,691	263	2,658	267	587	3,776	274	2,138	375	2,128	4,916
2008	8,828	269	2,714	285	587	3,856	271	2,196	401	2,104	4,972
2009	8,983	274	2,778	305	588	3,945	268	2,258	430	2,082	5,038

See notes on first page of table

Table 1.6 **Components of population change**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom — Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year to mid-year	Population at start of period	Total annual change	Components of change (mid-year to mid-year or annual averages)				Population at end of period
			Live births	Deaths	Natural change (Live births – deaths)	Net migration and other changes[1]	
United Kingdom							
1976–81	56,216	+27	705	662	+42	-33	56,357
1981–86	56,357	+65	733	662	+70	-5	56,684
1986–91	56,684	+148	782	647	+135	+13	57,439
1991-96	57,439	+145	756	639	+117	+29	58,164
1996-01	58,164	+190	706	623	+83	+107	59,113
2001-02	59,113	+205	663	601	+62	+143	59,319
2002-03	59,319	+233	682	605	+77	+156	59,552
2003-04	59,552	+290	707	603	+104	+186	59,842
2004-05	59,842	+394	717	591	+127	+267	60,235
2005-06	60,235	+349	734	575	+159	+190	60,584
2006-07	60,584	+401	758	571	+187	+214	60,986
2007-08	60,986	+413	791	570	+220	+192	61,398
2008-09	61,398	+394	787	570	+217	+177	61,792
2009-10	61,792	+470	797	554	+243	+227	62,262
England and Wales							
1976–81	49,459	+35	612	582	+30	-9	49,634
1981–86	49,634	+73	639	582	+57	+16	49,999
1986–91	49,999	+150	689	569	+120	+30	50,748
1991-96	50,748	+132	668	563	+106	+27	51,410
1996-01	51,410	+190	626	548	+78	+112	52,360
2001-02	52,360	+207	591	530	+61	+147	52,567
2002-03	52,567	+225	608	532	+76	+148	52,792
2003-04	52,792	+261	631	531	+101	+160	53,053
2004-05	53,053	+263	641	520	+121	+242	53,416
2005-06	53,416	+310	657	506	+151	+159	53,726
2006-07	53,726	+357	677	500	+177	+180	54,082
2007-08	54,082	+372	706	500	+206	+166	54,455
2008-09	54,455	+354	702	501	+201	+153	54,809
2009-10	54,809	+431	713	486	+227	+204	55,240
England							
1976–81	46,660	+32	577	546	+31	-11	46,821
1981–86	46,821	+73	603	547	+56	+18	47,188
1986–91	47,188	+137	651	535	+116	+21	47,875
1991-96	47,875	+129	632	528	+104	+24	48,519
1996-01	48,519	+186	593	514	+79	+107	49,450
2001-02	49,450	+199	560	497	+63	+136	49,649
2002-03	49,649	+214	578	498	+79	+135	49,863
2003-04	49,863	+246	600	498	+102	+145	50,110
2004-05	50,110	+356	608	487	+121	+235	50,466
2005-06	50,466	+298	623	474	+149	+149	50,764
2006-07	50,764	+342	643	469	+174	+168	51,106
2007-08	51,106	+358	671	469	+202	+157	51,465
2008-09	51,465	+345	667	469	+198	+147	51,810
2009-10	51,810	+424	678	455	+223	+202	52,234

Note: This table includes the revised mid-2002 to mid-2008 population estimates which were published on 13 May 2010. Consequently, some figures may differ slightly from those published previously.

1 For UK, England, Wales and Scotland from 1981 onwards, this column is not an estimate of net civilian migration; it also includes "other" changes. It has been derived by subtraction using revised population estimates and natural change.

Sources: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Table 1.6 continued **Components of population change**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands)

Mid-year to mid-year	Population at start of period	Total annual change	Components of change (mid-year to mid-year or annual averages)				Population at end of period
			Live births	Deaths	Natural change (Live births – deaths)	Net migration and other changes[1]	
Wales							
1976–81	2,799	+3	35	36	-1	+2	2,813
1981–86	2,813	-1	36	35	+1	-1	2,811
1986–91	2,811	+12	38	34	+4	+8	2,873
1991-96	2,873	+4	36	35	+1	+2	2,891
1996-01	2,891	+4	33	34	-1	+5	2,910
2001-02	2,910	+8	30	33	-3	+11	2,918
2002-03	2,918	+11	31	33	-3	+13	2,929
2003-04	2,929	+15	32	33	-1	+16	2,943
2004-05	2,943	+7	33	33	0	+7	2,950
2005-06	2,950	+12	33	31	+2	+10	2,962
2006-07	2,962	+14	34	31	+2	+12	2,976
2007-08	2,976	+14	35	31	+4	+10	2,990
2008-09	2,990	+9	35	32	+3	+6	2,999
2009-10	2,999	+7	35	31	+5	+2	3,006
Scotland							
1976–81	5,233	-11	66	64	+2	-16	5,180
1981–86	5,180	-14	66	64	+2	-16	5,112
1986–91	5,112	-6	66	62	+3	-9	5,083
1991-96	5,083	+2	63	61	+1	0	5,092
1996-01	5,092	-6	56	59	-3	-3	5,064
2001-02	5,064	-9	51	57	-6	-3	5,055
2002-03	5,055	+3	52	58	-7	+9	5,057
2003-04	5,057	+21	54	58	-4	+25	5,078
2004-05	5,078	+16	54	57	-2	+19	5,095
2005-06	5,095	+22	55	55	0	+22	5,117
2006-07	5,117	+27	57	56	+1	+26	5,144
2007-08	5,144	+24	59	55	+4	+20	5,169
2008-09	5,169	+26	59	55	+5	+21	5,194
2009-10	5,194	+28	59	54	+5	+23	5,222
Northern Ireland							
1976–81	1,524	+3	27	17	+10	-8	1,543
1981–86	1,543	+6	28	16	+12	-5	1,574
1986–91	1,574	+7	27	16	+12	-5	1,607
1991-96	1,607	+11	25	15	+9	+2	1,662
1996-01	1,662	+6	23	15	+8	-3	1,689
2001-02	1,689	+7	21	14	+7	0	1,697
2002-03	1,697	+6	21	15	+7	-1	1,703
2003-04	1,703	+8	22	15	+7	0	1,710
2004-05	1,710	+14	22	14	+8	+6	1,724
2005-06	1,724	+17	23	14	+8	+9	1,742
2006-07	1,742	+18	24	15	+9	+8	1,759
2007-08	1,759	+16	25	15	+11	+5	1,775
2008-09	1,775	+14	25	15	+11	+3	1,789
2009-10	1,789	+10	25	14	+11	0	1,799

See notes on the first page of table

Table 2.1 **Vital statistics summary**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter		All live births		Live births outside marriage		Marriages		Civil Partnerships		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality[6]		Neonatal mortality[7]		Perinatal mortality[8]	
		Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[5]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[9]
United Kingdom																			
1976		675.5	12.0	61.1	90	406.0	..	:	:	136.0	..	680.8	12.1	9.79	14.5	6.68	9.9	12.25	18.0
1981		730.7	13.0	91.3	125	397.8	49.4	:	:	157.0	11.3	658.0	11.7	8.16	11.2	4.93	6.7	8.79	12.0
1986		754.8	13.3	154.3	204	393.9	..	:	:	168.3	..	660.7	11.7	7.18	9.5	4.00	5.3	7.31	9.6
1991		792.3	13.8	236.1	298	349.7	..	:	:	173.5	..	646.2	11.2	5.82	7.4	3.46	4.4	6.45	8.1
1996		733.2	12.6	260.4	355	317.5	..	:	:	171.7	..	636.0	10.9	4.50	6.1	3.00	4.1	6.41	8.7
2001		669.1	11.3	268.0	401	286.1	..	:	:	156.8	..	602.3	10.2	3.69	5.5	2.45	3.7	5.40	8.0
2002		668.8	11.3	271.7	406	293.0	..	:	:	160.8	..	608.0	10.3	3.54	5.3	2.37	3.5	5.59	8.3
2003		695.6	11.7	288.5	415	308.6	..	:	:	166.2	..	612.1	10.3	3.69	5.3	2.51	3.6	5.95	8.5
2004		716.0	12.0	302.6	423	313.6	..	:	:	166.7	..	584.8	9.8	3.66	5.1	2.49	3.5	6.03	8.4
2005		722.5	12.0	310.2	429	286.8	..	1.95[10]	..	154.6	..	583.0	9.7	3.67	5.1	2.52	3.5	5.78	8.0
2006		748.6	12.4	326.8	437	277.6	..	16.11	..	147.8	..	572.2	9.4	3.74	5.0	2.61	3.5	5.94	7.9
2007		772.2	12.7	343.2	444	273.9	..	8.73	..	143.9	..	574.7	9.4	3.74	4.8	2.55	3.3	6.00	7.7
2008		794.4	12.9	360.8	454	273.2	..	7.17	..	136.0	..	579.7	9.4	3.75	4.7	2.56	3.2	6.02	7.5
2009		790.2	12.8	365.8	463	266.9[P]	..	6.28	..	126.5	..	559.6	9.1	3.68	4.6	2.51	3.2	6.04	7.6
2010		807.3[P]	13.0[P]	378.6[P]	469[P]	..	..	6.39[P]	..	..	..	561.7[P]	9.0[P]	3.50[P]	4.3[P]	2.41[P]	3.0[P]	6.00[P]	7.4[P]
2007	March	184.4	12.3	81.9	444	31.2	..	1.69	..	38.8	..	159.3	10.6	0.91	4.9	0.64	3.4	1.47	7.9
	June	189.8	12.5	82.6	435	76.6	..	2.37	..	37.1	..	138.0	9.1	0.99	5.2	0.66	3.5	1.53	8.0
	Sept	202.8	13.2	90.5	446	117.7	..	2.96	..	36.6	..	129.9	8.4	0.94	4.6	0.63	3.1	1.50	7.4
	Dec	195.3	12.7	88.1	451	48.4	..	1.71	..	31.3	..	147.5	9.6	0.90	4.6	0.62	3.2	1.50	7.6
2008	March	195.4	12.8	88.8	455	32.2	..	1.25	..	35.3	..	155.6	10.2	0.95	4.9	0.66	3.4	1.53	7.8
	June	198.2	12.9	89.1	449	74.2	..	1.93	..	34.5	..	140.2	9.2	0.88	4.4	0.59	3.0	1.48	7.4
	Sept	204.4	13.4	93.3	456	115.6	..	2.46	..	33.9	..	130.3	8.4	0.97	4.7	0.67	3.3	1.47	7.2
	Dec	196.4	12.7	89.6	456	51.3	..	1.53	..	32.3	..	153.5	9.9	0.95	4.8	0.64	3.2	1.54	7.8
2009	March	189.8	12.5	87.8	463	30.8[P]	..	0.98	..	31.5	..	157.9	10.4	0.93	4.9	0.62	3.2	1.49	7.8
	June	196.3	12.7	89.2	455	75.0[P]	..	1.66	..	30.5	..	131.9	8.6	0.94	4.8	0.63	3.2	1.51	7.7
	Sept	202.8	13.0	94.6	466	111.1[P]	..	2.28	..	31.9	..	126.4	8.1	0.89	4.4	0.64	3.1	1.54	7.5
	Dec	201.3	12.9	94.2	468	50.0[P]	..	1.37	..	32.6	..	143.5	9.2	0.91	4.5	0.63	3.1	1.50	7.4
2010	March	195.8[P]	12.8[P]	92.1[P]	470[P]	30.6[P]	..	0.96[P]	..	33.3[P]	..	153.4[P]	10.0[P]	0.91[P]	4.6[P]	0.63[P]	3.2[P]	1.48[P]	7.5[P]
	June	197.1[P]	12.7[P]	91.3[P]	463[P]	79.0[P]	..	1.67[P]	..	32.6[P]	..	133.4[P]	8.6[P]	0.88[P]	4.5[P]	0.62[P]	3.1[P]	1.45[P]	7.3[P]
	Sept	207.1[P]	13.2[P]	97.3[P]	470[P]	109.0[P]	..	2.33[P]	..	33.1[P]	..	128.2[P]	8.2[P]	0.87[P]	4.2[P]	0.58[P]	2.8[P]	1.55[P]	7.4[P]
	Dec	207.3[P]	13.2[P]	97.9[P]	472[P]	..	..	1.43[P]	..	..	..	146.7[P]	9.3[P]	0.84[P]	4.1[P]	0.58[P]	2.8[P]	1.52[P]	7.3[P]
2011	March	196.3[P]	12.7[P]	93.0[P]	474[P]	..	..	0.91[P]	..	..	..	154.9[P]	10.0[P]	0.86[P]	4.4[P]	0.56[P]	2.9[P]	1.47[P]	7.4[P]
England and Wales																			
1976		584.3	11.8	53.8	92	358.6	57.7	:	:	126.7	10.1	598.5	12.1	8.34	14.3	5.66	9.7	10.45	17.7
1981		634.5	12.8	81.0	128	352.0	49.6	:	:	145.7	11.9	577.9	11.6	7.02	11.1	4.23	6.7	7.56	11.8
1986		661.0	13.2	141.3	214	347.9	43.6	:	:	153.9	12.9	581.2	11.6	6.31	9.6	3.49	5.3	6.37	9.6
1991		699.2	13.8	211.3	302	306.8	36.0	:	:	158.7	13.5	570.0	11.2	5.16	7.4	3.05	4.4	5.65	8.0
1996		649.5	12.6	232.7	358	279.0	30.9	:	:	157.1	13.8	560.1	10.9	3.99	6.1	2.68	4.1	5.62	8.6
2001		594.6	11.4	238.1	400	249.2	25.4	:	:	143.8	12.9	530.4	10.1	3.27	5.5	2.15	3.6	4.76	8.0
2002		596.1	11.3	242.0	406	255.6	25.6	:	:	147.7	13.3	535.4	10.2	3.17	5.3	2.14	3.6	5.01	8.3
2003		621.5	11.8	257.2	414	270.1	26.5	:	:	153.1	13.9	539.2	10.2	3.31	5.3	2.25	3.6	5.35	8.6
2004		639.7	12.1	269.7	422	273.1	26.2	:	:	153.0	14.0	514.3	9.7	3.27	5.1	2.24	3.5	5.41	8.4
2005		645.8	12.1	276.5	428	247.8	23.3	1.86[10]	5.8[10]	141.3	12.9	513.0	9.6	3.25	5.0	2.22	3.4	5.17	8.0
2006		669.6	12.5	291.4	435	239.5	22.0	14.94	1.4	132.1	12.1	502.6	9.4	3.37	5.0	2.35	3.5	5.36	8.0
2007		690.0	12.8	305.6	443	235.4	21.2	7.93	0.7	128.1	11.8	504.1	9.3	3.35	4.8	2.28	3.3	5.37	7.7
2008		708.7	13.0	320.8	453	235.8	20.9	6.56	0.6	121.7	11.2	509.1	9.3	3.37	4.8	2.30	3.2	5.38	7.6
2009		706.2	12.9	326.2	462	231.5[P]	20.2[P]	5.69	0.5[P]	114.0	10.5	491.3	9.0	3.31	4.7	2.25	3.2	5.40	7.6
2010		723.2	13.1	338.8	469	..	..	5.80	0.5[P]	..	..	493.2	8.9	3.14	4.3	2.15	3.0	5.39	7.4
2007	March	164.0	12.3	72.5	442	27.0	9.9	1.55	0.6	34.6	12.9	139.3	10.4	0.80	4.9	0.56	3.4	1.31	7.9
	June	169.5	12.6	73.5	434	66.0	23.9	2.16	0.8	33.1	12.2	121.0	9.0	0.88	5.2	0.60	3.5	1.36	8.0
	Sept	181.4	13.3	80.8	445	101.3	36.3	2.68	1.0	33.0	12.0	114.0	8.4	0.84	4.6	0.57	3.1	1.35	7.4
	Dec	175.0	12.8	78.7	450	41.1	14.7	1.54	0.6	27.6	10.1	129.7	9.5	0.83	4.7	0.56	3.2	1.35	7.7
2008	March	173.8	12.8	78.6	452	27.6	9.8	1.13	0.4	31.8	11.8	136.4	10.1	0.86	4.9	0.60	3.4	1.38	7.9
	June	177.0	13.1	79.4	449	64.1	22.8	1.79	0.6	30.7	11.4	123.1	9.1	0.79	4.5	0.53	3.0	1.33	7.4
	Sept	182.4	13.3	83.1	455	100.1	35.3	2.24	0.8	30.4	11.2	114.3	8.4	0.87	4.8	0.60	3.3	1.32	7.2
	Dec	175.5	12.8	79.8	455	44.0	15.5	1.39	0.5	28.8	10.6	135.3	9.9	0.85	4.8	0.57	3.3	1.36	7.7
2009	March	169.0	12.5	77.8	461	26.8[P]	9.5[P]	0.91	0.3	28.4	10.6	138.9	10.3	0.83	4.9	0.54	3.2	1.33	7.8
	June	175.1	12.8	79.4	454	64.8[P]	22.7[P]	1.49	0.5	27.2	10.1	115.7	8.5	0.85	4.9	0.56	3.2	1.34	7.6
	Sept	181.3	13.1	84.4	466	96.6[P]	33.5[P]	2.06	0.7	28.8	10.6	110.7	8.0	0.80	4.4	0.57	3.1	1.38	7.6
	Dec	180.9	13.1	84.5	467	43.3[P]	15.0[P]	1.23	0.4	29.6	10.8	126.1	9.1	0.84	4.6	0.58	3.2	1.35	7.4

Notes: Final 2010 birth and death figures for England and Wales were published in July 2011. The publication of provisional annual figures in May has been discontinued.
Death figures for England and Wales represent the number of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2001. Death figures for 2002 onwards relate to registrations.
Infant, neonatal and perinatal mortality rates for Northern Ireland take account of the non-resident livebirths.
Birth and death figures for England and also for Wales each exclude events for persons usually resident outside England and Wales. These events are, however, included in the totals for England and Wales combined, and for the United Kingdom.
All infant, neonatal and perinatal mortality data has been revised to registration data.
From 1981 births to non-resident mothers in Northern Ireland are excluded from the figures for Northern Ireland, and for the United Kingdom.
The birth and death rates for 2011 are based on 2008 based population projections for 2011.
The birth rates for all live births and the death rates for 2002-2008 have been calculated using revised mid-2002 to mid-2008 population estimates which were published on 13 May 2010.
Live births outside marriage, marriage, civil partnership and divorce rates for 2009 and 2010 are based on 2009 marital status estimates which include marriages abroad.
Rates of live births outside marriage, marriages, civil partnerships and divorces for mid-2002 to mid-2008 have been calculated using revised marital status estimates (including marriages abroad) published on 30 November 2010.
The latest marital status estimates available for Scotland are for 2008. The production of marital status estimates for 2009 and future years are currently on hold pending the results of the NRS Demography Statistical Work Programme Consultation Rates for 2009 onwards have not been calculated
Marital status estimates/rates are not available for Northern Ireland/UK.

Table 2.1 continued **Vital statistics summary**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter		All live births		Live births outside marriage		Marriages		Civil Partnerships		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality[6]		Neonatal mortality[7]		Perinatal mortality[8]	
		Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[5]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate
2010	March	174.7	12.8	81.9	469	26.6[P]	9.4[P]	0.88	0.3[P]	30.2[P]	11.3[P]	134.5	9.9	0.81	4.6	0.56	3.2	1.32	7.5
	June	176.1	12.8	81.4	462	68.3[P]	23.9[P]	1.51	0.5[P]	29.3[P]	10.9[P]	117.3	8.5	0.80	4.5	0.55	3.1	1.31	7.4
	Sept	185.8	13.3	87.4	470	94.2[P]	32.6[P]	2.11	0.7[P]	29.8[P]	10.9[P]	112.4	8.1	0.79	4.3	0.53	2.8	1.40	7.5
	Dec	186.6	13.4	88.1	472	..	..	1.30	0.4[P]	..	..	129.0	9.3	0.75	4.0	0.51	2.7	1.37	7.3
2011	March	175.0[P]	12.8[P]	82.7[P]	473[P]	..	..	0.80[P]	0.3[P]	..	..	133.5[P]	9.7[P]	0.78[P]	4.5[P]	0.50[P]	2.9[P]	1.31[P]	7.5[P]
England																			
1976		550.4	11.8	50.8	92	339.0	..	:	:	..	..	560.3	12.0	7.83	14.2	5.32	9.7	9.81	17.6
1981		598.2	12.8	76.9	129	332.2	..	:	:	..	..	541.0	11.6	6.50	10.9	3.93	6.6	7.04	11.7
1986		623.6	13.2	133.5	214	328.4	..	:	:	146.0	..	544.5	11.6	5.92	9.5	3.27	5.2	5.98	9.5
1991		660.8	13.8	198.9	301	290.1	..	:	:	150.1	..	534.0	11.2	4.86	7.3	2.87	4.3	5.33	8.0
1996		614.2	12.7	218.2	355	264.2	..	:	:	148.7	..	524.0	10.8	3.74	6.1	2.53	4.1	5.36	8.7
2001		563.7	11.4	223.3	396	236.2	..	:	:	136.4	..	496.1	10.0	3.06	5.4	2.03	3.6	4.51	8.0
2002		565.7	11.4	227.0	401	242.1	..	:	:	140.2	..	500.8	10.1	3.00	5.3	2.03	3.6	4.76	8.4
2003		589.9	11.8	241.4	409	255.6	..	:	:	145.4	..	504.1	10.1	3.15	5.3	2.14	3.6	5.08	8.6
2004		607.2	12.1	253.1	417	258.2	..	:	:	145.0	..	480.7	9.6	3.07	5.1	2.12	3.5	5.12	8.4
2005		613.0	12.1	259.4	423	233.8	..	1.79[10]	..	134.2	..	479.7	9.5	3.08	5.0	2.11	3.4	4.91	8.0
2006		635.7	12.5	273.5	430	226.0	..	14.38	..	125.2	..	470.3	9.3	3.19	5.0	2.24	3.5	5.11	8.0
2007		655.4	12.8	287.0	438	222.5	..	7.64	..	121.5	..	470.7	9.2	3.13	4.8	2.15	3.3	5.10	7.7
2008		672.8	13.1	300.9	447	222.9	..	6.28	..	115.5	..	475.8	9.2	3.18	4.7	2.18	3.2	5.11	7.6
2009		671.1	13.0	306.3	457	219.0[P]	..	5.44	..	107.2	..	459.2	8.9	3.11	4.6	2.13	3.2	5.11	7.6
2010		687.0	13.2	317.9	463	..	..	5.54	..	..	..	461.0	8.8	2.97	4.3	2.04	3.0	5.10	7.4
2007	March	155.9	12.4	68.1	437	25.6	..	1.49	..	32.8	..	130.3	10.3	0.74	4.7	0.52	3.3	1.23	7.8
	June	161.0	12.6	69.0	429	62.4	..	2.06	..	31.3	..	112.9	8.9	0.84	5.2	0.57	3.5	1.30	8.0
	Sept	172.2	13.4	75.9	441	95.6	..	2.60	..	31.3	..	106.4	8.3	0.79	4.6	0.54	3.1	1.29	7.5
	Dec	166.3	12.9	74.0	445	38.9	..	1.48	..	26.2	..	121.2	9.4	0.76	4.6	0.53	3.2	1.28	7.6
2008	March	165.0	12.9	73.7	447	26.0	..	1.08	..	30.2	..	127.6	10.0	0.82	4.9	0.57	3.4	1.30	7.9
	June	167.9	13.1	74.4	443	60.5	..	1.72	..	29.2	..	115.1	9.0	0.74	4.4	0.50	3.0	1.26	7.5
	Sept	173.2	13.4	77.9	450	94.6	..	2.14	..	28.8	..	106.7	8.2	0.82	4.7	0.57	3.3	1.25	7.2
	Dec	166.7	12.9	74.9	449	41.7	..	1.33	..	27.3	..	126.4	9.8	0.81	4.8	0.54	3.3	1.30	7.7
2009	March	160.5	12.6	73.1	455	25.4[P]	..	0.88	..	26.8	..	129.7	10.2	0.79	4.9	0.52	3.3	1.27	7.9
	June	166.4	12.9	74.6	448	61.3[P]	..	1.41	..	25.6	..	108.2	8.4	0.80	4.8	0.53	3.2	1.27	7.6
	Sept	172.2	13.2	79.3	460	91.3[P]	..	1.97	..	27.0	..	103.5	7.9	0.74	4.3	0.53	3.1	1.30	7.5
	Dec	171.9	13.2	79.4	462	41.0[P]	..	1.18	..	27.8	..	117.8	9.0	0.78	4.5	0.54	3.1	1.27	7.3
2010	March	165.9	12.9	76.8	463	25.2[P]	..	0.84	..	28.3[P]	..	125.8	9.8	0.76	4.6	0.53	3.2	1.24	7.5
	June	167.5	12.9	76.5	457	64.6[P]	..	1.45	..	27.4[P]	..	109.7	8.4	0.75	4.5	0.53	3.1	1.25	7.4
	Sept	176.5	13.4	81.9	464	90.7[P]	..	2.02	..	27.7[P]	..	105.0	8.0	0.75	4.2	0.50	2.8	1.33	7.5
	Dec	177.2	13.5	82.6	466	..	..	1.23	..	..	..	120.6	9.2	0.71	4.0	0.48	2.7	1.27	7.1
2011	March	166.3[P]	12.8[P]	77.7[P]	467[P]	..	..	0.77[P]	..	..	..	124.9[P]	9.6[P]	0.73[P]	4.4[P]	0.48[P]	2.9[P]	1.25[P]	7.5[P]
Wales																			
1976		33.4	11.9	2.9	86	19.5	..	:	:	..	..	36.3	13.0	0.46	13.7	0.32	9.6	0.64	19.0
1981		35.8	12.7	4.0	112	19.8	..	:	:	..	..	35.0	12.4	0.45	12.6	0.29	8.1	0.51	14.1
1986		37.0	13.2	7.8	211	19.5	..	:	:	7.8	..	34.7	12.3	0.35	9.5	0.21	5.6	0.38	10.3
1991		38.1	13.3	12.3	323	16.6	..	:	:	8.4	..	34.1	11.9	0.25	6.6	0.16	4.1	0.30	7.9
1996		34.9	12.1	14.4	412	14.8	..	:	:	8.4	..	34.6	12.0	0.20	5.6	0.13	3.6	0.26	7.5
2001		30.6	10.5	14.8	483	13.0	..	:	:	7.4	..	33.0	11.3	0.17	5.5	0.11	3.4	0.23	7.5
2002		30.2	10.4	15.0	497	13.5	..	:	:	7.6	..	33.3	11.4	0.14	4.7	0.10	3.1	0.24	7.7
2003		31.4	10.7	15.8	503	14.5	..	:	:	7.7	..	33.8	11.5	0.13	4.1	0.09	3.0	0.24	7.5
2004		32.3	11.0	16.6	513	14.9	..	:	:	7.9	..	32.3	11.0	0.17	5.1	0.11	3.3	0.26	8.1
2005		32.6	11.0	17.1	524	14.0	..	0.07[10]	..	7.2	..	32.2	10.9	0.14	4.3	0.09	2.9	0.24	7.4
2006		33.6	11.4	17.8	530	13.5	..	0.56	..	6.9	..	31.1	10.5	0.14	4.1	0.09	2.8	0.23	6.9
2007		34.4	11.6	18.5	538	12.9	..	0.29	..	6.7	..	32.1	10.8	0.18	5.3	0.12	3.4	0.25	7.3
2008		35.7	11.9	19.8	556	12.9	..	0.28	..	6.3	..	32.1	10.7	0.15	4.1	0.11	3.0	0.24	6.7
2009		34.9	11.6	19.8	566	12.5[P]	..	0.24	..	6.7	..	31.0	10.3	0.17	4.8	0.11	3.1	0.26	7.4
2010		36.0	12.0	20.8	580	..	..	0.27	..	..	..	31.2	10.4	0.14	4.0	0.10	2.8	0.27	7.5
2007	March	8.1	11.0	4.3	536	1.3	..	0.06	..	1.8	..	8.8	11.9	0.05	6.3	0.03	3.7	0.07	9.0
	June	8.5	11.5	4.5	530	3.6	..	0.10	..	1.8	..	7.9	10.6	0.04	4.5	0.02	2.8	0.06	6.8
	Sept	9.1	12.2	4.9	541	5.7	..	0.08	..	1.7	..	7.3	9.7	0.04	4.4	0.03	2.8	0.05	5.7
	Dec	8.7	11.6	4.8	547	2.2	..	0.06	..	1.4	..	8.3	11.0	0.05	6.1	0.04	4.1	0.07	7.9
2008	March	8.7	11.8	4.8	552	1.6	..	0.06	..	1.6	..	8.6	11.5	0.04	4.1	0.03	3.0	0.06	7.3
	June	9.0	12.1	5.0	555	3.5	..	0.07	..	1.5	..	7.7	10.4	0.04	4.2	0.03	3.2	0.06	6.4
	Sept	9.2	12.2	5.1	556	5.5	..	0.10	..	1.6	..	7.3	9.7	0.04	3.8	0.03	2.9	0.06	6.3
	Dec	8.8	11.6	4.9	561	2.3	..	0.06	..	1.5	..	8.5	11.3	0.04	4.3	0.03	3.0	0.06	6.9
2009	March	8.4	11.4	4.7	559	1.4[P]	..	0.03	..	1.6	..	8.9	12.0	0.03	3.1	0.02	2.0	0.05	5.3
	June	8.6	11.5	4.8	561	3.5[P]	..	0.08	..	1.6	..	7.3	9.7	0.04	4.5	0.03	3.0	0.07	7.5
	Sept	8.9	11.8	5.1	571	5.3[P]	..	0.09	..	1.8	..	6.9	9.2	0.05	5.5	0.03	3.6	0.08	8.6
	Dec	8.9	11.8	5.1	572	2.3[P]	..	0.05	..	1.8	..	7.9	10.5	0.05	5.8	0.03	3.6	0.07	8.1

1 Per 1,000 population of all ages.
2 Per 1,000 live births.
3 Persons marrying per 1,000 unmarried population aged 16 and over.
4 Persons forming a civil partnership per 1,000 unmarried population aged 16 and over.
5 Persons divorcing per 1,000 married population.
6 Deaths under 1 year.
7 Deaths under 4 weeks.
8 Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week.
9 Per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.
10 The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into force on 5 December 2005 in the UK - see Notes to tables.
P Provisional.

Sources: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Table 2.1 continued **Vital statistics summary**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter		All live births		Live births outside marriage		Marriages		Civil Partnerships		Divorces		Deaths		Infant mortality[6]		Neonatal mortality[7]		Perinatal mortality[8]	
		Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[5]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[9]
2010	March	8.8	11.9	5.1	579	1.3[P]	..	0.04	..	1.9[P]	..	8.5	11.5	0.04	4.6	0.03	3.2	0.07	7.6
	June	8.6	11.5	4.9	571	3.8[P]	..	0.06	..	1.9[P]	..	7.4	9.8	0.03	3.6	0.02	2.6	0.05	6.0
	Sept	9.2	12.2	5.4	588	3.5[P]	..	0.10	..	2.2[P]	..	7.1	9.4	0.04	4.1	0.03	2.8	0.07	7.4
	Dec	9.3	12.3	5.4	579	..	..	0.06	..	..	..	8.2	10.8	0.04	3.7	0.03	2.8	0.08	8.8
2011	March	8.7[P]	11.6[P]	5.0[P]	581[P]	..	..	0.03[P]	..	..	..	8.4[P]	11.2[P]	0.04[P]	4.3[P]	0.02[P]	2.4[P]	0.05[P]	6.0[P]
Scotland																			
1976		64.9	12.5	6.0	93	37.5	53.8	:	:	8.1	6.5	65.3	12.5	0.96	14.8	0.67	10.3	1.20	18.3
1981		69.1	13.4	8.5	122	36.2	47.5	:	:	9.9	8.0	63.8	12.3	0.78	11.3	0.47	6.9	0.81	11.6
1986		65.8	12.9	13.6	206	35.8	42.9	:	:	12.8	10.7	63.5	12.4	0.58	8.8	0.34	5.2	0.67	10.2
1991		67.0	13.2	19.5	291	33.8	39.0	:	:	12.4	10.6	61.0	12.0	0.47	7.1	0.29	4.6	0.58	8.6
1996		59.3	11.6	21.4	360	30.2	33.2	:	:	12.3	10.9	60.7	11.9	0.37	6.2	0.23	3.9	0.55	9.2
2001		52.5	10.4	22.8	433	29.6	31.0	:	:	10.7	9.7	57.4	11.3	0.29	5.5	0.20	3.8	0.45	8.5
2002		51.3	10.1	22.5	440	29.8	30.8	:	:	10.9	10.0	58.1	11.5	0.27	5.3	0.16	3.2	0.39	7.6
2003		52.4	10.4	23.9	455	30.8	31.3	:	:	10.9	10.1	58.5	11.6	0.27	5.1	0.18	3.4	0.42	8.0
2004		54.0	10.6	25.2	467	32.2	32.1	:	:	11.3	10.5	56.2	11.1	0.27	4.9	0.17	3.1	0.44	8.1
2005		54.4	10.7	25.6	471	30.9	30.3	0.08[10]	2.5[10]	10.9	10.3	55.7	10.9	0.28	5.2	0.19	3.5	0.42	7.7
2006		55.7	10.9	26.6	477	29.9	28.7	1.05	1.0	13.1	12.4	55.1	10.8	0.25	4.5	0.17	3.1	0.42	7.4
2007		57.8	11.2	28.4	491	29.9	28.0	0.69	0.6	12.8	12.2	56.0	10.9	0.27	4.7	0.19	3.2	0.45	7.8
2008		60.0	11.6	30.1	501	28.9	26.6	0.53	0.5	11.5	11.0	55.7	10.8	0.25	4.2	0.17	2.8	0.45	7.4
2009		59.0	11.4	29.7	503	27.5	..	0.50	..	10.4	..	53.9	10.4	0.24	4.0	0.17	2.8	0.44	7.4
2010		58.8	11.3	29.5	502	28.5	..	0.47	..	10.0	..	54.0	10.3	0.22	3.7	0.15	2.6	0.41	6.9
2007	March	14.2	11.2	7.1	501	3.3	12.7	0.11	0.4	3.3	12.8	15.8	12.5	0.07	4.9	0.05	3.6	0.12	8.1
	June	14.3	11.1	6.9	482	8.1	30.7	0.18	0.7	3.3	12.8	13.4	10.4	0.08	5.3	0.05	3.4	0.12	8.6
	Sept	14.9	11.5	7.2	485	12.6	46.9	0.25	0.9	3.0	11.5	12.6	9.7	0.07	4.6	0.05	3.0	0.11	7.1
	Dec	14.4	11.1	7.1	497	5.8	21.5	0.15	0.6	3.1	11.8	14.2	10.9	0.06	3.9	0.04	2.9	0.11	7.5
2008	March	15.1	11.9	7.7	510	3.4	12.7	0.10	0.4	2.8	10.7	15.1	11.7	0.06	4.0	0.04	2.8	0.11	7.0
	June	14.9	11.5	7.3	488	7.9	29.2	0.11	0.4	3.0	11.8	13.5	10.5	0.06	4.0	0.04	2.5	0.11	7.5
	Sept	15.5	11.9	7.7	498	11.9	43.5	0.20	0.7	2.8	10.9	12.6	9.7	0.07	4.8	0.05	3.4	0.11	6.9
	Dec	14.5	11.2	7.4	507	5.7	20.7	0.12	0.4	2.8	10.8	14.5	11.2	0.06	4.1	0.04	2.4	0.12	8.2
2009	March	14.5	11.3	7.4	512	3.2	..	0.05	..	2.5	..	14.8	11.6	0.06	4.3	0.04	2.9	0.10	6.7
	June	14.9	11.5	7.4	495	7.9	..	0.15	..	2.8	..	12.8	9.9	0.06	4.0	0.05	3.2	0.13	8.9
	Sept	15.3	11.7	7.6	499	11.3	..	0.19	..	2.6	..	12.4	9.5	0.06	3.9	0.04	2.6	0.10	6.5
	Dec	14.4	11.0	7.3	507	5.2	..	0.11	..	2.5	..	13.8	10.5	0.05	3.7	0.04	2.5	0.11	7.4
2010	March	14.7	11.4	7.5	512	3.1	..	0.06	..	2.4	..	14.7	11.4	0.06	4.4	0.05	3.1	0.12	7.8
	June	14.7	11.3	7.4	500	8.3	..	0.13	..	2.6	..	12.8	9.8	0.05	3.4	0.03	2.3	0.10	6.4
	Sept	14.9	11.3	7.3	490	11.6	..	0.17	..	2.6	..	12.5	9.5	0.05	3.3	0.03	2.2	0.11	7.0
	Dec	14.5	11.0	7.3	507	5.5	..	0.11	..	2.4	..	14.0	10.6	0.06	3.8	0.04	2.6	0.09	6.5
2010	March	14.6[P]	11.3[P]	7.5[P]	514[P]	3.1[P]	..	0.10[P]	..	..	..	14.5[P]	11.3[P]	0.06[P]	4.2[P]	0.04[P]	2.7[P]	0.12[P]	7.8[P]
Northern Ireland																			
1976		26.4	17.3	1.3	50	9.9	..	:	:	0.6	..	17.0	11.2	0.48	18.3	0.35	13.3	0.59	22.3
1981		27.2	17.6	1.9	70	9.6	45.4	:	:	1.4	4.2	16.3	10.6	0.36	13.2	0.23	8.3	0.42	15.3
1986		28.0	17.8	3.6	128	10.2	..	:	:	1.5	..	16.1	10.3	0.36	13.2	0.23	8.3	0.42	15.3
1991		26.0	16.2	5.3	203	9.2	..	:	:	2.3	..	15.1	9.4	0.19	7.4	0.12	4.6	0.22	8.4
1996		24.4	14.7	6.3	260	8.3	..	:	:	2.3	..	15.2	9.2	0.14	5.8	0.09	3.7	0.23	9.4
2001		22.0	13.0	7.1	325	7.3	..	:	:	2.4	..	14.5	8.6	0.13	6.0	0.10	4.4	0.19	8.4
2002		21.4	12.6	7.2	335	7.6	..	:	:	2.2	..	14.6	8.6	0.10	4.6	0.07	3.4	0.19	8.7
2003		21.6	12.7	7.4	344	7.8	..	:	:	2.3	..	14.5	8.5	0.12	5.2	0.09	3.9	0.18	8.0
2004		22.3	13.0	7.7	345	8.3	..	:	:	2.5	..	14.4	8.4	0.12	5.3	0.08	3.6	0.19	8.0
2005		22.3	12.9	8.1	363	8.1	..	0.01[10]	..	2.4	..	14.2	8.2	0.14	6.1	0.11	4.9	0.19	8.1
2006		23.3	13.4	8.8	380	8.3	..	0.12	..	2.6	..	14.5	8.3	0.12	5.1	0.09	3.8	0.17	6.9
2007		24.5	13.9	9.3	379	8.7	..	0.11	..	2.9	..	14.6	8.3	0.12	4.9	0.08	3.2	0.17	6.9
2008		25.6	14.4	10.0	389	8.5	..	0.09	..	2.8	..	14.9	8.4	0.12	4.7	0.10	3.6	0.19	7.4
2009		24.9	13.9	9.9	398	7.9	..	0.10	..	2.2	..	14.4	8.1	0.13	5.1	0.10	3.8	0.20	7.8
2010		25.3[P]	14.1[P]	10.2[P]	404[P]	8.2[P]	..	0.12[P]	..	2.6[P]	..	14.5[P]	8.0[P]	0.15[P]	5.7[P]	0.12[P]	4.5[P]	0.2[P]	7.8[P]
2007	March	6.1	14.0	2.4	383	1.0	..	0.02	..	0.9	..	4.2	9.7	0.04	6.7	0.03	4.6	0.05	7.6
	June	6.0	13.6	2.2	365	2.4	..	0.03	..	0.7	..	3.6	8.2	0.03	5.1	0.02	2.9	0.04	6.7
	Sept	6.5	14.7	2.5	386	3.8	..	0.04	..	0.7	..	3.3	7.3	0.03	4.6	0.02	3.2	0.05	7.0
	Dec	5.9	13.3	2.2	380	1.6	..	0.02	..	0.6	..	3.6	8.1	0.02	3.3	0.01	2.2	0.04	6.5
2008	March	6.5	14.7	2.6	396	1.1	..	0.02	..	0.8	..	4.1	9.4	0.03	4.6	0.03	3.9	0.05	7.3
	June	6.3	14.3	2.4	384	2.2	..	0.02	..	0.7	..	3.6	8.2	0.03	4.6	0.02	3.5	0.04	6.4
	Sept	6.5	14.5	2.5	386	3.6	..	0.02	..	0.6	..	3.4	7.7	0.03	3.8	0.02	2.7	0.05	7.5
	Dec	6.3	14.2	2.5	389	1.6	..	0.02	..	0.7	..	3.7	8.4	0.04	5.7	0.03	4.3	0.05	8.2
2009	March	6.3	14.1	2.6	409	0.9	..	0.01	..	0.6	..	4.2	9.5	0.04	6.5	0.03	4.8	0.07	10.0
	June	6.3	14.1	2.4	389	2.3	..	0.02	..	0.6	..	3.4	7.7	0.03	4.8	0.02	3.4	0.04	6.0
	Sept	6.3	14.2	2.5	397	3.2	..	0.03	..	0.5	..	3.2	7.2	0.04	5.6	0.03	4.5	0.05	8.0
	Dec	6.0	13.3	2.4	395	1.5	..	0.03	..	0.5	..	3.6	8.0	0.02	3.5	0.02	2.5	0.04	7.0
2010	March	6.4[P]	14.5[P]	2.6[P]	407[P]	0.9[P]	..	0.02[P]	..	0.7[P]	..	4.1[P]	9.3[P]	0.04[P]	6.1[P]	0.03[P]	4.5[P]	0.05[P]	8.2[P]
	June	6.3[P]	14.0[P]	2.5[P]	399[P]	2.4[P]	..	0.03[P]	..	0.6[P]	..	3.3[P]	7.4[P]	0.04[P]	5.6[P]	0.03[P]	4.7[P]	0.05[P]	7.0[P]
	Sept	6.4[P]	14.1[P]	2.6[P]	406[P]	3.3[P]	..	0.05[P]	..	0.6[P]	..	3.3[P]	7.2[P]	0.03[P]	4.7[P]	0.02[P]	3.7[P]	0.05[P]	6.9[P]
	Dec	6.2[P]	13.6[P]	2.5[P]	405[P]	1.6[P]	..	0.03[P]	..	0.6[P]	..	3.7[P]	8.2[P]	0.04[P]	6.4[P]	0.03[P]	5.3[P]	0.06[P]	9.5[P]
2011	March	6.7[P]	15.0[P]	2.8[P]	419[P]	0.9[P]	..	0.01[P]	..	..	..	4.0[P]	9.0[P]	0.02[P]	3.2[P]	0.02[P]	2.6[P]	0.04[P]	5.5[P]

See notes on first page of table

Table 2.2 Key demographic and health indicators

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean age

Year	Population	Live births	Deaths	Dependency ratio		Live births				Age-standardised mortality rate[6]	Period expectation of life (in years) at birth[7]		Infant mortality rate[8]
				Children[1]	Elderly[2]	TFR[3]	Standardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[4]	Unstandardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[5]	Outside marriage as percentage of total live births		Males	Females	
United Kingdom													
1976	56,216.1	675.5	680.8	42.1	29.5	1.74	26.7	26.4	9.0	10,486	..	..	14.5
1981	56,357.5	730.7	658.0	37.1	29.7	1.82	27.0	26.8	12.5	9,506	70.8	76.8	11.2
1986	56,683.8	754.8	660.7	33.5	29.7	1.78	27.4	27.0	20.4	8,914	71.9	77.7	9.5
1991	57,438.7	792.3	646.2	33.2	30.0	1.82	27.7	27.7	29.8	8,168	73.2	78.7	7.4
1996	58,164.4	733.2	636.0	33.9	30.0	1.73	28.2	28.6	35.5	7,584	74.2	79.4	6.1
2001	59,113.5	669.1	602.3	32.6	29.8	1.63	28.6	29.2	40.1	6,807	75.6	80.4	5.5
2002	59,318.8	668.8	608.0	32.2	29.8	1.64	28.7	29.3	40.6	6,791	75.9	80.5	5.3
2003	59,552.2	695.6	612.1	31.8	29.9	1.71	28.8	29.4	41.5	6,773	76.2	80.7	5.3
2004	59,841.9	716.0	584.8	31.4	30.0	1.77	29.0	29.4	42.3	6,421	76.5	80.9	5.1
2005	60,235.5	722.5	583.0	31.0	30.0	1.78	29.1	29.5	42.9	6,279	76.9	81.3	5.1
2006	60,584.3	748.6	572.2	30.6	30.1	1.84	29.2	29.5	43.7	6,066	77.2	81.5	5.0
2007	60,985.7	772.2	574.7	30.4	30.5	1.90	29.3	29.5	44.4	5,965	77.4	81.6	4.8
2008	61,398.2	794.4	579.7	30.2	31.0	1.96	29.3	29.5	45.3	5,907	77.7	81.9	4.7
2009	61,792.0	790.2	559.6	30.2	31.4	1.94	29.4	29.5	46.3	5,630	..	..	4.6
2010[P]	62,262.0	807.3	561.7	30.2	31.8	1.98	29.5	29.6	46.9	5,530	..	..	4.3
England													
1976	46,659.9	550.4	560.3	41.4	29.7	1.70	26.5	26.4	9.2	10,271	..	..	14.2
1981	46,820.8	598.2	541.0	36.4	29.9	1.79	27.0	26.8	12.9	9,298	71.1	77.0	10.9
1986	47,187.6	623.6	544.5	33.1	29.8	1.76	27.4	27.0	21.4	8,725	72.2	77.9	9.5
1991	47,875.0	660.8	534.0	32.9	30.0	1.81	27.7	27.7	30.1	8,017	73.4	78.9	7.3
1996	48,519.1	614.2	524.0	33.7	30.0	1.73	28.2	28.7	35.5	7,414	74.5	79.6	6.1
2001	49,449.7	563.7	496.1	32.5	29.7	1.63	28.6	29.3	39.6	6,650	75.9	80.6	5.4
2002	49,649.1	565.7	500.8	32.1	29.7	1.65	28.7	29.4	40.1	6,631	76.1	80.7	5.3
2003	49,863.3	589.9	504.1	31.8	29.8	1.73	28.9	29.4	40.9	6,617	76.5	80.9	5.3
2004	50,109.7	607.2	480.7	31.4	29.8	1.78	29.0	29.5	41.7	6,265	76.8	81.1	5.1
2005	50,466.2	613.0	479.7	30.9	29.9	1.79	29.1	29.5	42.3	6,131	77.2	81.5	5.0
2006	50,763.9	635.7	470.3	30.6	29.9	1.86	29.2	29.5	43.0	5,914	77.5	81.7	5.0
2007	51,106.2	655.4	470.7	30.4	30.3	1.91	29.3	29.6	43.8	5,791	77.7	81.9	4.8
2008	51,464.6	672.8	475.8	30.3	30.8	1.96	29.4	29.5	44.7	5,746	78.0	82.1	4.7
2009	51,809.7	671.1	459.2	30.2	31.2	1.96	29.4	29.5	45.6	5,478	..	..	4.6
2010	52,234.0	687.0	461.0	30.3	31.7	2.00	29.6	29.6	46.3	5,378	..	..	4.3

Notes: Final 2010 birth and death figures for England and Wales were published in July 2011. The publication of provisional annual figures in May has been discontinued.
Death figures for England and Wales represent the number of deaths registered in each year up to 1992, and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2001.
Death figures for 2002 onwards relate to registrations.
Birth and death figures for England and also for Wales each exclude events for persons usually resident outside England and Wales (apart from life expectancy figures - where those occurring in England and Wales are assigned to England). These events are, however, included in the total for the United Kingdom.
From 1981 births to non-resident mothers in Northern Ireland are excluded from the figures for Northern Ireland, and for the United Kingdom.
The birth rates, death rates and the standardised mean age of mother at birth for 2002-2008 have been calculated using revised mid-2002 to mid-2008 population estimates which were published on 13 May 2010. Consequently, some figures may differ from those published previously.
Infant mortality rates for Northern Ireland take account of the non-resident live births.

1 Percentage of children under 16 to working-age population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).
2 Percentage of males 65 and over and females 60 and over to working-age population (males 16–64 and females 16–59).
3 TFR (total fertility rate) is the number of children that would be born to a woman if current patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life. It is sometimes called the TPFR (total period fertility rate).
4 Standardised to take account of the age structure of the population.
5 Unstandardised and therefore takes no account of the age structure of the population.
6 Per million population.The age-standardised mortality rate makes allowances for changes in the age structure of the population and uses the European Standard population. See Notes to tables.
7 All countries: figures for all years based on registered deaths. A minor methodological change was introduced for the 2006 figures to ensure consistency with population estimates of the very elderly for England and Wales. The effect on calculated life expectancies is marginal.
8 Deaths at age under one year per 1,000 live births. All infant mortality data has now been revised to registration data.
P Provisional

Sources: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Table 2.2 continued **Key demographic and health indicators**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Numbers (thousands), rates, percentages, mean age

Year	Population	Live births	Deaths	Dependency ratio		Live births				Age-standardised mortality rate[6]	Period expectation of life (in years) at birth[7]		Infant mortality rate[8]
				Children[1]	Elderly[2]	TFR[3]	Standardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[4]	Unstandardised mean age of mother at birth (years)[5]	Outside marriage as percentage of total live births		Males	Females	
Wales													
1976	2,799.3	33.4	36.3	42.0	30.9	1.78	26.2	26.0	8.6	10,858	..	..	13.7
1981	2,813.5	35.8	35.0	37.6	31.6	1.87	26.7	26.6	11.2	9,846	70.4	76.4	12.6
1986	2,810.9	37.0	34.7	34.3	32.5	1.86	26.9	26.5	21.1	9,043	71.6	77.5	9.5
1991	2,873.0	38.1	34.1	34.4	33.5	1.88	27.1	27.0	32.3	8,149	73.1	78.8	6.6
1996	2,891.3	34.9	34.6	34.9	33.7	1.81	27.5	27.8	41.2	7,758	73.8	79.1	5.6
2001	2,910.2	30.6	33.0	33.7	33.6	1.66	27.8	28.3	48.3	7,017	75.3	80.0	5.5
2002	2,918.2	30.2	33.3	33.3	33.7	1.65	28.0	28.4	49.7	6,997	75.5	80.1	4.7
2003	2,928.8	31.4	33.8	32.8	33.8	1.73	28.1	28.5	50.3	7,033	75.8	80.3	4.1
2004	2,943.5	32.3	32.3	32.3	33.9	1.79	28.2	28.5	51.3	6,645	76.1	80.6	5.1
2005	2,950.1	32.6	32.2	31.8	34.1	1.81	28.4	28.5	52.4	6,481	76.6	80.9	4.3
2006	2,961.9	33.6	31.1	31.4	34.3	1.86	28.5	28.5	53.0	6,199	76.7	81.1	4.1
2007	2,976.1	34.4	32.1	31.0	34.9	1.91	28.6	28.6	53.8	6,308	76.9	81.2	5.3
2008	2,990.1	35.7	32.1	30.7	35.5	1.97	28.7	28.5	55.6	6,147	77.1	81.4	4.1
2009	2,999.3	34.9	31.0	30.6	36.1	1.93	28.7	28.5	56.6	5,888	..	..	4.8
2010	3,006.4	36.0	31.2	30.5	36.8	1.98	28.9	28.6	58.0	5,803	..	..	4.0
Scotland													
1976	5,233.4	64.9	65.3	44.7	28.4	1.79	26.4	26.0	9.3	11,675	..	..	14.8
1981	5,180.2	69.1	63.8	38.2	28.4	1.84	26.8	26.3	12.2	10,849	69.1	75.3	11.3
1986	5,111.8	65.8	63.5	33.6	28.1	1.67	27.1	26.6	20.6	10,120	70.2	76.2	8.8
1991	5,083.3	67.0	61.0	32.4	28.9	1.69	27.5	27.4	29.1	9,216	71.4	77.1	7.1
1996	5,092.2	59.3	60.7	32.3	29.2	1.56	28.0	28.5	36.0	8,791	72.2	77.9	6.2
2001	5,064.2	52.5	57.4	30.8	30.0	1.49	28.5	29.2	43.3	7,930	73.3	78.8	5.5
2002	5,054.8	51.3	58.1	30.3	30.2	1.48	28.6	29.2	44.0	7,955	73.5	78.9	5.3
2003	5,057.4	52.4	58.5	29.9	30.3	1.54	28.7	29.3	45.5	7,478	73.8	79.1	5.1
2004	5,078.4	54.0	56.2	29.5	30.5	1.60	28.9	29.4	46.7	7,536	74.2	79.3	4.9
2005	5,094.8	54.4	55.7	29.1	30.6	1.62	29.0	29.5	47.1	7,349	74.6	79.6	5.2
2006	5,116.9	55.7	55.1	28.7	30.6	1.67	29.1	29.5	47.7	7,162	74.8	79.7	4.5
2007	5,144.2	57.8	56.0	28.4	31.0	1.73	29.2	29.4	49.1	7,150	75.0	79.9	4.7
2008	5,168.5	60.0	55.7	28.2	31.4	1.80	29.3	29.4	50.1	7,006	75.3	80.1	4.2
2009	5,194.0	59.0	53.9	28.1	31.8	1.77	29.3	29.4	50.3	6,667	..	..	4.0
2010[p]	5,222.1	58.8	54.0	27.9	32.1	1.75	29.6	29.6	50.2	6,559	..	..	3.7
Northern Ireland													
1976	1,523.5	26.4	17.0	56.1	25.3	2.68	27.8	27.4	5.0	11,746	..	..	18.3
1981	1,543.0	27.2	16.3	50.6	25.3	2.59	28.1	27.5	7.0	10,567	69.2	75.5	13.2
1986	1,573.5	28.0	16.1	46.1	25.5	2.45	28.1	27.5	12.8	10,071	70.9	77.1	13.2
1991	1,607.3	26.0	15.1	44.1	26.1	2.16	28.3	28.0	20.3	8,303	72.6	78.4	7.4
1996	1,661.8	24.4	15.2	41.8	25.5	1.95	28.7	28.8	26.0	7,742	73.8	79.2	5.8
2001	1,689.3	22.0	14.5	38.6	25.5	1.80	29.1	29.4	32.5	6,976	75.2	80.1	6.0
2002	1,696.6	21.4	14.6	37.9	25.7	1.77	29.1	29.4	33.5	6,929	75.6	80.4	4.6
2003	1,702.6	21.6	14.5	37.2	25.9	1.81	29.2	29.5	34.4	6,742	75.8	80.6	5.2
2004	1,710.3	22.3	14.4	36.4	26.2	1.87	29.4	29.7	34.5	6,607	76.0	80.8	5.3
2005	1,724.4	22.3	14.2	35.8	26.3	1.87	29.5	29.7	36.3	6,415	76.1	81.0	6.1
2006	1,741.6	23.3	14.5	35.3	26.4	1.94	29.6	29.7	38.0	6,419	76.2	81.2	5.1
2007	1,759.1	24.5	14.6	34.9	26.6	2.02	29.8	29.8	37.9	6,319	76.3	81.2	4.9
2008	1,775.0	25.6	14.9	34.7	26.9	2.11	29.8	29.7	38.9	6,299	76.7	81.3	4.7
2009	1,788.9	24.9	14.4	34.6	27.3	2.04	29.8	29.7	39.8	6,002	..	..	5.1
2010[p]	1,799.4	25.3	14.5	34.4	27.8	2.07	30.0	29.9	40.4	5934.0	..	..	5.7

See notes on first page of table

Table 3.1 **Live births: age of mother**

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands), rates, mean age and TFRs

Year and quarter		Age of mother at birth							Mean age[1] (years)	Age of mother at birth							Mean age[2] (years)	TFR[3]
		All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over		All ages	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over		
		Total live births (numbers)								Age-specific fertility rates[4]								
1961		811.3	59.8	249.8	248.5	152.3	77.5	23.3	27.6	89.2	37.3	172.6	176.9	103.1	48.1	15.0	27.4	2.77
1964(max)		876.0	76.7	276.1	270.7	153.5	75.4	23.6	27.2	92.9	42.5	181.6	187.3	107.7	49.8	13.7	27.3	2.93
1966		849.8	86.7	285.8	253.7	136.4	67.0	20.1	26.8	90.5	47.7	176.0	174.0	97.3	45.3	12.5	27.1	2.75
1971		783.2	82.6	285.7	247.2	109.6	45.2	12.7	26.2	83.5	50.6	152.9	153.2	77.1	32.8	8.7	26.6	2.37
1976		584.3	57.9	182.2	220.7	90.8	26.1	6.5	26.4	60.4	32.2	109.3	118.7	57.2	18.6	4.8	26.5	1.71
1977(min)		569.3	54.5	174.5	207.9	100.8	25.5	6.0	26.5	58.1	29.4	103.7	117.5	58.6	18.2	4.4	26.6	1.66
1981		634.5	56.6	194.5	215.8	126.6	34.2	6.9	26.8	61.3	28.1	105.3	129.1	68.6	21.7	4.9	27.0	1.79
1986		661.0	57.4	192.1	229.0	129.5	45.5	7.6	27.0	60.6	30.1	92.7	123.8	78.0	24.6	4.8	27.4	1.77
1991		699.2	52.4	173.4	248.7	161.3	53.6	9.8	27.7	63.6	33.0	89.3	119.4	86.7	32.1	5.3	27.7	1.82
1992		689.7	47.9	163.3	244.8	166.8	56.7	10.2	27.9	63.6	31.7	86.1	117.6	87.4	33.4	5.8	27.8	1.80
1993		673.5	45.1	152.0	236.0	171.1	58.8	10.5	28.1	62.7	30.9	82.5	114.4	87.4	34.1	6.2	27.9	1.76
1994		664.7	42.0	140.2	229.1	179.6	63.1	10.7	28.4	62.0	28.9	79.0	112.2	89.4	35.8	6.4	28.1	1.75
1995		648.1	41.9	130.7	217.4	181.2	65.5	11.3	28.5	60.5	28.5	76.4	108.4	88.3	36.3	6.8	28.2	1.72
1996		649.5	44.7	125.7	211.1	186.4	69.5	12.1	28.6	60.6	29.7	77.0	106.6	89.8	37.5	7.2	28.2	1.74
1997		643.1	46.4	118.6	202.8	187.5	74.9	12.9	28.8	60.0	30.2	76.0	104.3	89.8	39.4	7.6	28.3	1.73
1998		635.9	48.3	113.5	193.1	188.5	78.9	13.6	28.9	59.2	30.9	74.9	101.5	90.6	40.4	7.9	28.3	1.72
1999		621.9	48.4	110.7	181.9	185.3	81.3	14.3	29.0	57.8	30.9	73.0	98.3	89.6	40.6	8.1	28.4	1.70
2000		604.4	45.8	107.7	170.7	180.1	85.0	15.1	29.1	55.9	29.3	70.0	94.3	87.9	41.4	8.3	28.5	1.65
2001		594.6	44.2	108.8	159.9	178.9	86.5	16.3	29.2	54.7	28.0	69.0	91.7	88.0	41.5	8.8	28.6	1.63
2002		596.1	43.5	111.0	153.4	180.5	90.4	17.3	29.3	54.7	27.1	69.1	91.5	89.9	43.0	9.1	28.7	1.65
2003		621.5	44.2	116.6	156.9	187.2	97.4	19.1	29.4	56.8	26.9	71.3	96.0	95.0	46.4	9.8	28.8	1.73
2004		639.7	45.1	121.1	160.0	190.6	102.2	20.8	29.4	58.2	26.8	72.7	97.7	99.7	48.8	10.4	28.9	1.78
2005		645.8	44.8	122.1	164.3	188.2	104.1	22.2	29.5	58.3	26.3	71.5	97.9	100.8	50.3	10.8	29.1	1.79
2006		669.6	45.5	127.8	172.6	189.4	110.5	23.7	29.5	60.2	26.6	73.0	100.7	104.9	53.9	11.4	29.1	1.86
2007		690.0	44.8	130.8	182.6	191.1	115.4	25.4	29.5	62.0	26.0	73.3	103.8	110.2	56.9	12.0	29.3	1.91
2008		708.7	44.7	136.0	193.0	192.5	116.2	26.4	29.5	63.8	26.0	74.4	108.1	113.1	58.4	12.6	29.3	1.97
2009		706.2	43.2	136.0	194.1	191.6	114.3	27.0	29.5	63.7	25.3	73.9	107.2	113.1	59.0	12.9	29.4	1.96
2010		723.2	40.6	137.3	199.2	202.5	115.8	27.7	29.6	65.4	24.2	74.0	108.0	117.8	61.5	13.4	29.5	2.00
2007	March	164.0	10.9	31.1	42.7	45.7	27.4	6.2	29.5	59.8	25.6	70.8	98.5	106.9	54.8	12.0	29.3	1.85
	June	169.5	10.7	31.4	44.6	47.8	28.9	6.2	29.6	61.1	25.0	70.6	101.8	110.5	57.1	11.8	29.4	1.89
	Sept	181.4	11.9	34.6	48.6	50.0	29.9	6.4	29.5	64.7	27.3	76.9	109.8	114.4	58.6	12.0	29.2	2.00
	Dec	175.0	11.3	33.7	46.6	47.6	29.2	6.6	29.5	62.4	26.1	74.9	105.2	108.9	57.2	12.4	29.3	1.93
2008	March	173.8	11.1	33.5	46.7	47.2	28.8	6.4	29.5	62.9	26.0	73.9	105.2	111.5	58.2	12.4	29.3	1.94
	June	177.0	11.0	33.5	48.3	48.4	29.2	6.6	29.5	64.0	25.8	73.7	108.9	114.3	59.1	12.6	29.4	1.97
	Sept	182.4	11.4	35.2	50.3	49.3	29.5	6.7	29.4	65.3	26.5	76.6	112.1	115.2	59.0	12.8	29.3	2.01
	Dec	175.5	11.1	33.8	47.7	47.6	28.7	6.7	29.5	62.8	25.8	73.6	106.2	111.4	57.4	12.6	29.3	1.94
2009	March	169.0	10.9	32.8	46.1	45.4	27.2	6.5	29.4	61.8	26.0	72.3	103.2	108.6	57.0	12.6	29.3	1.90
	June	175.1	10.5	33.2	48.2	47.7	28.7	6.8	29.6	63.4	24.7	72.4	106.8	112.8	59.5	13.0	29.5	1.95
	Sept	181.3	10.9	35.1	50.3	49.3	28.9	6.8	29.5	64.9	25.2	75.7	110.2	115.5	59.2	12.8	29.4	1.99
	Dec	180.9	10.9	34.9	49.5	49.2	29.4	6.9	29.5	64.8	25.3	75.3	108.5	115.3	60.2	13.1	29.4	1.99
2010	March	174.7	10.5	33.5	48.0	47.7	28.2	6.8	29.5	64.1	25.4	73.1	105.6	112.5	60.8	13.3	29.5	1.96
	June	176.1	9.8	33.3	48.5	49.5	28.5	6.6	29.6	63.9	23.4	71.9	105.4	115.5	60.7	12.8	29.6	1.95
	Sept	185.8	10.1	35.1	51.7	52.5	29.4	7.0	29.6	66.7	23.8	75.1	111.2	121.2	61.9	13.4	29.6	2.03
	Dec	186.6	10.2	35.5	51.0	52.8	29.8	7.3	29.6	67.0	24.1	75.9	109.7	122.0	62.8	14.1	29.6	2.04
2011	March[P]	175.0	9.4	33.0	48.1	49.1	28.2	7.2	29.6	64.1	23.1	70.8	102.1	113.0	63.0	14.2	29.6	1.93

Notes: The rates for women of all ages, under 20, and 40 and over are based upon the populations of women aged 15–44, 15–19, and 40–44 respectively.
Rates for 2011 are based on 2008 based population projections for 2011.
Birth rates and the standardised mean age of mother for 2002-2008 have been calculated using revised mid-2002 to mid-2008 population estimates which were published on 13 May 2010.
Consequently, some figures may differ slightly from those published previously.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

1 Unstandardised and therefore takes no account of the age structure of the population.

2 Standardised to take account of the age structure of the population.This measure is more appropriate for use when analysing trends or making comparisons between different geographies.

3 TFR (total fertility rate) is the number of children that would be born to a woman if current patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life. It is sometimes called the TPFR (total period fertility rate).

4 Births per 1,000 women in the age-group; all quarterly age-specific fertility rates are adjusted for days in the quarter. They are not adjusted for seasonality.

P provisional.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 4.1 **Conceptions by age of woman at conception, 1990–2010**

England and Wales — Residents

Year and quarter	Age of woman at conception								
	All ages	Under 16	Under 18	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over
(a) numbers (thousands)									
1990	**871.5**	8.1	44.8	113.3	244.5	284.2	161.4	56.0	12.0
1991	**853.7**	7.5	40.1	101.6	233.3	281.5	167.5	57.6	12.1
1992	**828.0**	7.2	37.6	93.4	215.9	274.9	172.0	59.6	12.2
1993	**819.0**	7.3	35.8	87.2	203.6	271.7	181.0	63.0	12.6
1994	**801.6**	7.8	36.1	85.4	190.4	261.8	185.0	66.2	12.9
1995	**790.3**	8.1	37.9	86.6	181.1	250.3	190.3	68.7	13.2
1996	**816.9**	8.9	43.5	94.9	179.8	252.6	200.0	75.5	14.1
1997	**800.4**	8.3	43.4	96.0	167.3	242.6	200.9	78.9	14.7
1998	**797.0**	8.5	44.1	101.6	163.3	232.4	201.4	82.9	15.4
1999	**774.0**	7.9	42.0	98.8	157.6	218.5	197.1	86.0	16.0
2000	**767.0**	8.1	41.3	97.7	159.0	209.3	195.3	88.7	17.0
2001	**763.7**	7.9	41.0	96.0	161.6	199.3	196.7	92.2	17.8
2002	**787.0**	7.9	42.0	97.1	167.8	199.4	204.3	98.9	19.6
2003	**806.8**	8.0	42.2	98.6	175.3	199.8	209.0	103.1	20.9
2004	**826.8**	7.6	42.2	101.3	181.3	205.1	209.6	106.8	22.8
2005	**841.8**	7.9	42.3	102.3	185.5	211.3	209.2	110.0	23.6
2006	**870.0**	7.8	41.8	103.1	191.2	222.2	212.4	115.4	25.5
2007	**895.9**	8.2	43.0	106.3	198.7	234.8	211.5	118.0	26.5
2008	**888.6**	7.6	41.4	103.3	198.5	237.8	207.1	115.6	26.5
2009[1,P]	**896.3**	7.2	38.3	97.9	199.5	242.2	213.3	116.5	26.8
1996 March	**206.3**	2.3	10.9	24.2	47.3	64.0	49.2	18.3	3.4
June	**200.8**	2.3	10.9	23.7	44.6	61.9	48.7	18.2	3.6
Sept	**202.6**	2.1	10.5	22.6	43.1	63.2	50.8	19.2	3.6
Dec	**207.2**	2.1	11.2	24.2	44.9	63.5	51.2	19.8	3.6
1997 March	**194.1**	2.0	10.6	23.2	41.6	59.4	47.7	18.6	3.6
June	**198.5**	2.2	11.0	23.9	41.8	59.9	49.8	19.5	3.8
Sept	**199.2**	2.0	10.4	23.3	40.4	60.7	51.2	19.9	3.6
Dec	**208.6**	2.1	11.4	25.6	43.5	62.6	52.2	20.8	3.8
1998 March	**196.5**	2.1	11.2	25.3	41.1	57.7	48.9	19.9	3.6
June	**196.0**	2.1	11.0	25.3	40.5	56.8	49.0	20.5	3.8
Sept	**200.8**	2.1	10.7	24.7	40.0	59.1	51.9	21.1	3.9
Dec	**203.7**	2.1	11.2	26.3	41.7	58.9	51.5	21.3	4.0
1999 March	**191.5**	1.9	10.4	24.9	39.6	54.3	48.4	20.6	3.8
June	**190.4**	2.0	10.5	24.4	39.1	53.8	47.9	21.2	4.1
Sept	**194.0**	2.0	10.4	24.1	38.4	54.7	50.7	22.1	4.1
Dec	**198.0**	2.1	10.8	25.4	40.5	55.6	50.2	22.2	4.1
2000 March	**193.1**	2.0	10.5	25.1	40.4	53.2	48.3	21.9	4.2
June	**188.7**	2.1	10.4	24.3	39.3	51.5	47.5	21.8	4.3
Sept	**190.0**	2.1	10.0	23.5	38.4	52.0	49.7	22.2	4.2
Dec	**195.2**	2.0	10.4	24.7	40.9	52.7	49.8	22.7	4.3
2001 March	**189.2**	1.9	10.2	24.3	40.4	50.0	47.8	22.3	4.4
June	**187.4**	2.1	10.2	24.0	39.8	48.8	47.7	22.8	4.4
Sept	**189.3**	1.9	10.0	23.1	39.2	49.5	49.9	23.2	4.4
Dec	**197.9**	2.0	10.6	24.6	42.3	51.1	51.3	23.9	4.7
2002 March	**191.6**	1.9	10.3	24.1	41.3	48.8	49.0	23.7	4.6
June	**190.4**	2.0	10.5	24.2	40.7	48.2	48.8	23.8	4.8
Sept	**197.4**	2.0	10.2	23.4	41.4	50.2	52.4	25.2	4.9
Dec	**207.6**	2.0	11.0	25.4	44.4	52.3	54.2	26.2	5.2

Notes: Conception figures are estimates derived from birth registrations and abortion notifications.
Rates for women of all ages, under 16, under 18, under 20 and 40 and over are based on the population of women aged 15–44, 13–15, 15–17, 15–19 and 40–44 respectively.
Revised mid–2002 to mid–2008 population estimates published on 13 May 2010 have been used in the calculation of conception rates for those years so figures may therefore differ from those published previously.
For a quarterly analysis of conceptions to women under 18 for local authority areas see the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=15055

1 Figures for 2009 conceptions by age exclude maternities relating to births in 2010 where the mother's age was not recorded.
2 Figures for conceptions by age for the March and June quarters of 2010 exclude maternities relating to births where the mother's age was not recorded.
3 Provisional quarterly rates for September 2009, December 2009 and March 2010 are calculated using mid–2009 population estimates and 2008 based population projections for mid–2010.

p provisional

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Table 4.1 continued **Conceptions by age of woman at conception, 1990–2010**

England and Wales

Residents

Year and quarter		Age of woman at conception								
		All ages	Under 16	Under 18	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over
2003	March	**198.2**	1.9	10.5	24.5	42.9	49.4	51.2	25.2	4.9
	June	**198.5**	2.1	10.8	24.7	43.2	49.1	51.1	25.2	5.2
	Sept	**200.1**	2.0	10.2	23.7	43.1	49.3	52.8	26.1	5.2
	Dec	**210.0**	2.0	10.7	25.7	46.1	52.0	54.0	26.7	5.6
2004	March	**207.9**	2.0	10.9	26.2	45.9	51.1	52.6	26.6	5.6
	June	**200.1**	1.9	10.6	25.0	43.7	49.3	50.4	25.9	5.7
	Sept	**203.6**	1.8	10.0	24.0	44.1	50.7	52.7	26.6	5.6
	Dec	**215.2**	1.9	10.8	26.1	47.7	54.0	54.0	27.6	5.8
2005	March	**204.6**	1.9	10.4	25.1	45.4	50.8	51.0	26.6	5.7
	June	**204.7**	2.0	10.5	25.1	45.2	51.0	50.7	26.9	5.8
	Sept	**210.9**	2.0	10.4	25.3	45.6	53.3	53.1	27.5	6.0
	Dec	**221.7**	2.0	11.0	26.8	49.3	56.2	54.3	29.1	6.0
2006	March	**214.0**	1.8	10.2	25.4	47.5	54.2	52.4	28.3	6.2
	June	**212.6**	2.1	10.6	25.7	46.9	53.8	51.4	28.3	6.5
	Sept	**215.1**	2.0	10.0	24.7	46.3	55.3	53.6	28.9	6.4
	Dec	**228.2**	2.0	11.0	27.3	50.6	58.9	55.1	29.9	6.5
2007	March	**221.6**	2.0	10.8	26.7	49.4	57.0	52.7	29.3	6.5
	June	**221.3**	2.1	10.9	26.9	49.3	57.5	52.0	29.0	6.5
	Sept	**222.7**	2.0	10.4	25.7	48.6	58.9	53.0	29.8	6.7
	Dec	**230.3**	2.0	10.9	27.0	51.3	61.4	53.9	29.9	6.8
2008	March	**224.3**	2.0	10.7	26.9	49.9	59.3	52.4	29.2	6.7
	June	**216.3**	2.0	10.6	26.0	48.8	57.2	49.6	28.1	6.5
	Sept	**221.4**	1.8	9.9	24.7	48.9	59.7	52.2	29.2	6.7
	Dec	**226.6**	1.8	10.2	25.6	51.0	61.6	52.8	29.1	6.5
2009	March[1,P]	**224.1**	1.9	9.8	25.2	50.2	60.2	52.6	29.3	6.7
	June[1,P]	**222.0**	2.0	10.0	25.3	49.7	59.4	51.8	29.0	6.8
	Sept[1,P]	**220.5**	1.7	9.2	23.3	48.5	59.7	53.6	28.9	6.5
	Dec[1,P]	**229.7**	1.7	9.3	24.2	51.1	63.0	55.2	29.4	6.8
2010	March[2,P]	**231.0**	1.8	9.2	24.5	51.6	62.5	55.7	29.9	6.9
	June[2,P]	**223.3**	1.9	9.1	23.5	49.6	59.9	53.4	29.3	7.0
	(b) rates (conceptions per thousand women in age-group)									
1990		**79.2**	9.5	47.7	68.0	124.0	138.0	89.7	33.6	6.6
1991		**77.7**	8.9	44.6	64.1	120.2	135.1	90.1	34.4	6.6
1992		**76.3**	8.4	43.5	61.9	113.9	132.0	90.1	35.2	6.9
1993		**76.2**	8.1	42.4	59.7	110.5	131.7	92.5	36.6	7.4
1994		**74.8**	8.3	41.9	58.7	107.3	128.3	92.1	37.6	7.6
1995		**73.8**	8.6	41.9	58.7	105.8	124.8	92.8	38.1	7.9
1996		**76.2**	9.5	46.3	63.2	110.1	127.6	96.3	40.7	8.4
1997		**74.6**	8.9	45.9	62.6	107.2	124.7	96.2	41.4	8.7
1998		**74.2**	9.0	47.1	65.1	107.7	122.2	96.8	42.4	8.9
1999		**71.9**	8.3	45.1	63.1	103.9	118.0	95.3	42.9	9.1
2000		**70.9**	8.3	43.9	62.5	103.2	115.7	95.3	43.2	9.4
2001		**70.3**	8.0	42.7	60.8	102.5	114.2	96.7	44.3	9.6
2002		**72.2**	7.9	42.9	60.6	104.4	119.0	101.7	47.0	10.3
2003		**73.7**	7.9	42.3	59.9	107.1	122.2	106.1	49.1	10.7
2004		**75.2**	7.5	41.8	60.3	108.8	125.3	109.7	51.0	11.4
2005		**76.0**	7.8	41.5	60.0	108.6	125.9	112.1	53.2	11.5
2006		**78.3**	7.8	40.9	60.2	109.3	129.6	117.7	56.3	12.3
2007		**80.5**	8.3	42.0	61.7	111.4	133.5	122.0	58.2	12.6
2008		**79.9**	7.8	40.7	60.1	108.7	133.2	121.7	58.1	12.6
2009[1,P]		**80.9**	7.5	38.3	57.3	108.5	133.8	125.9	60.1	12.8
1996	March	**77.4**	10.0	47.5	65.4	114.4	129.3	95.8	40.1	8.1
	June	**75.3**	9.8	46.9	63.7	109.1	125.6	94.6	39.7	8.6
	Sept	**75.2**	9.1	44.4	59.8	105.6	127.3	97.4	41.1	8.5
	Dec	**76.9**	9.0	47.3	63.7	111.2	128.4	97.9	42.0	8.5
1997	March	**73.4**	8.6	45.5	61.8	106.3	123.0	92.8	40.0	8.5
	June	**74.2**	9.4	46.8	62.6	106.7	123.2	95.7	41.3	8.9
	Sept	**73.7**	8.5	44.0	60.2	103.0	124.2	97.4	41.4	8.4
	Dec	**77.1**	8.9	47.9	65.7	111.8	128.7	99.4	43.0	8.9
1998	March	**74.3**	9.1	48.4	66.1	108.8	121.9	95.2	41.8	8.5
	June	**73.2**	9.0	47.2	65.1	106.7	119.3	94.5	42.3	8.9
	Sept	**74.2**	8.9	45.5	62.9	104.6	123.7	99.1	42.7	9.0
	Dec	**75.2**	8.9	47.4	66.8	109.0	124.1	98.5	42.8	9.2

See notes on first page of table

Table 4.1 continued **Conceptions by age of woman at conception, 1990–2010**

England and Wales — Residents

Year and quarter		Age of woman at conception								
		All ages	Under 16	Under 18	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over
1999	March	**72.2**	8.0	45.3	64.5	105.9	117.8	94.6	42.0	8.8
	June	**71.0**	8.6	45.0	62.5	103.3	116.3	92.8	42.5	9.3
	Sept	**71.4**	8.1	44.2	61.1	100.2	117.6	97.3	43.5	9.1
	Dec	**72.8**	8.5	45.7	64.3	105.4	120.1	96.5	43.6	9.2
2000	March	**71.9**	8.5	45.2	64.6	106.0	117.1	94.5	43.4	9.4
	June	**70.2**	8.5	44.5	62.5	102.9	114.0	93.1	42.9	9.6
	Sept	**69.8**	8.4	42.0	59.9	98.8	114.9	96.5	42.9	9.3
	Dec	**71.6**	8.0	43.6	62.6	104.8	117.4	97.0	43.8	9.4
2001	March	**70.7**	7.8	43.3	62.7	104.8	114.5	95.0	43.7	9.7
	June	**69.2**	8.4	42.8	61.0	101.4	111.6	94.0	44.0	9.5
	Sept	**69.1**	7.7	41.1	57.9	98.4	113.1	97.6	44.2	9.3
	Dec	**72.1**	8.1	43.5	61.5	105.6	117.9	100.5	45.4	10.0
2002	March	**71.3**	7.7	43.0	61.5	105.0	116.3	98.5	45.8	9.9
	June	**70.1**	8.1	43.0	60.6	101.8	114.7	97.2	45.5	10.2
	Sept	**71.8**	7.7	41.3	57.7	102.0	119.2	103.7	47.6	10.2
	Dec	**75.5**	8.0	44.2	62.3	108.8	124.8	107.7	49.5	10.7
2003	March	**73.6**	7.8	42.9	61.0	107.2	121.4	104.7	48.6	10.3
	June	**72.8**	8.3	43.4	60.4	106.1	120.1	103.7	48.1	10.8
	Sept	**72.5**	7.9	40.6	56.9	104.2	119.6	106.7	49.3	10.5
	Dec	**76.0**	7.8	42.6	61.4	110.9	126.1	109.9	50.5	11.2
2004	March	**76.2**	7.8	43.4	63.1	111.4	125.5	109.4	51.1	11.4
	June	**73.2**	7.7	42.2	60.0	105.7	121.2	105.6	49.8	11.5
	Sept	**73.6**	7.1	39.2	56.7	104.9	122.7	110.0	50.6	11.1
	Dec	**77.7**	7.4	42.4	61.4	112.8	130.1	113.3	52.8	11.4
2005	March	**75.1**	7.6	41.5	60.0	108.7	123.9	109.9	51.9	11.4
	June	**74.2**	8.0	41.2	59.1	106.5	122.2	108.6	52.0	11.4
	Sept	**75.5**	7.8	40.6	59.0	105.6	125.7	113.4	52.8	11.6
	Dec	**79.3**	7.9	42.8	62.4	113.4	131.8	116.9	55.9	11.5
2006	March	**78.2**	7.1	40.5	60.3	111.0	129.2	116.3	55.7	12.2
	June	**76.7**	8.2	41.4	60.3	107.8	126.1	113.7	55.3	12.5
	Sept	**76.8**	7.7	38.8	57.2	104.6	127.5	118.3	56.0	12.1
	Dec	**81.4**	8.1	42.8	63.0	113.9	135.1	122.8	58.2	12.2
2007	March	**80.8**	8.1	43.0	63.0	113.2	132.7	121.3	58.4	12.6
	June	**79.7**	8.7	42.8	62.7	111.2	131.5	119.7	57.2	12.5
	Sept	**79.4**	8.2	40.1	59.1	107.9	132.7	121.5	58.5	12.6
	Dec	**82.1**	8.3	42.2	62.3	113.1	137.7	124.1	59.0	12.8
2008	March	**81.1**	8.1	42.3	62.9	110.8	134.3	123.1	58.6	12.7
	June	**78.2**	8.1	41.8	60.9	107.7	129.2	117.0	56.7	12.5
	Sept	**79.2**	7.6	38.8	57.4	106.3	132.7	122.1	58.6	12.7
	Dec	**81.2**	7.6	40.0	59.5	110.8	136.5	123.7	58.7	12.4
2009	March[1,P]	**81.9**	7.8	39.5	59.7	111.0	135.4	125.7	60.7	12.9
	June[1,P]	**80.3**	8.2	40.3	59.4	108.5	131.9	122.5	59.8	13.0
	Sept[1,3,P]	**78.9**	6.9	36.5	54.2	104.4	130.3	125.3	59.3	12.4
	Dec[1,3,P]	**82.2**	7.0	37.2	56.5	109.4	136.4	128.5	60.9	13.0
2010	March[2,3,P]	**84.5**	7.6	38.0	58.8	112.3	137.3	131.8	63.7	13.5
	June[2,4,P]	**81.0**	7.8	37.4	55.9	107.2	130.6	124.9	62.2	13.6
	(c) percentage terminated by abortion									
1990		**19.9**	50.8	41.1	35.7	22.3	13.5	13.8	23.1	43.2
1991		**19.4**	51.1	39.9	34.5	22.2	13.4	13.7	22.0	41.6
1992		**19.3**	48.6	39.1	33.9	22.3	13.9	13.9	22.2	41.5
1993		**19.2**	49.8	39.2	34.3	22.8	13.9	13.5	21.5	40.2
1994		**19.5**	50.3	39.8	34.7	23.4	14.3	13.6	21.1	40.9
1995		**19.7**	47.6	38.7	34.6	24.2	14.8	13.6	20.7	38.0
1996		**20.8**	49.2	40.0	36.2	25.7	15.6	14.1	21.2	37.6
1997		**21.3**	49.7	40.6	36.8	26.7	16.4	14.2	21.0	38.0
1998		**22.3**	52.4	42.0	37.8	27.8	17.1	14.9	21.5	37.9
1999		**22.6**	52.6	43.0	38.6	28.5	17.5	14.7	21.2	37.0
2000		**22.7**	54.0	44.2	39.3	29.2	17.7	14.5	20.5	35.4
2001		**23.2**	55.8	45.7	40.4	29.7	18.4	14.6	20.4	34.6
2002		**22.5**	55.6	45.3	39.9	28.8	17.9	13.9	19.5	34.6
2003		**22.5**	57.4	45.7	40.2	29.0	17.9	13.6	18.9	34.7
2004		**22.4**	57.2	45.6	40.1	28.9	18.2	13.2	18.3	33.0
2005		**22.2**	57.1	46.3	40.3	28.6	18.0	13.2	17.7	32.8
2006		**22.3**	59.8	48.4	41.9	28.7	18.0	13.1	17.1	31.8
2007		**22.0**	61.5	50.0	42.6	28.2	17.5	12.7	16.7	31.1
2008		**21.8**	61.5	49.4	42.4	28.0	17.4	12.8	16.3	30.0
2009[1,P]		**21.0**	59.8	48.8	41.9	27.1	16.5	12.4	15.8	29.1

See notes on first page of table

Table 4.1 continued **Conceptions by age of woman at conception, 1990–2010**

England and Wales

Residents

Year and quarter		Age of woman at conception								
		All ages	Under 16	Under 18	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over
1996	March	**21.0**	47.2	39.5	36.1	25.5	15.9	14.4	21.8	37.1
	June	**21.3**	49.2	40.7	36.6	26.5	16.0	14.4	21.8	38.2
	Sept	**19.7**	50.4	39.1	35.2	24.7	14.9	13.3	20.2	37.3
	Dec	**21.1**	50.2	40.8	37.0	26.3	15.8	14.2	21.0	37.9
1997	March	**21.4**	48.4	39.7	36.0	26.6	16.6	14.5	21.0	38.6
	June	**21.7**	49.5	40.3	36.7	27.1	16.8	14.6	21.9	39.1
	Sept	**20.5**	48.1	40.6	36.6	25.8	15.8	13.5	20.7	36.4
	Dec	**21.6**	52.5	41.6	37.6	27.2	16.5	14.3	20.6	37.8
1998	March	**22.3**	51.4	41.2	37.3	27.7	17.3	15.2	21.7	37.0
	June	**22.8**	52.7	42.2	38.2	28.4	17.6	15.3	22.2	38.9
	Sept	**21.7**	52.5	42.2	37.9	27.3	16.6	14.4	21.3	37.6
	Dec	**22.2**	53.0	42.3	37.7	28.0	17.0	14.7	21.0	38.2
1999	March	**22.3**	51.4	42.0	38.0	27.9	17.2	14.7	21.6	36.2
	June	**23.0**	52.9	43.5	38.6	28.6	18.0	15.5	21.5	37.8
	Sept	**22.1**	52.7	43.1	38.7	28.5	17.2	14.1	20.6	37.3
	Dec	**22.8**	53.5	43.6	39.1	29.2	17.7	14.7	21.2	36.6
2000	March	**22.9**	53.8	44.3	39.6	29.6	17.7	14.5	20.4	35.3
	June	**23.2**	55.1	44.4	39.2	29.7	18.1	15.1	20.9	35.1
	Sept	**22.0**	53.2	43.8	38.7	28.2	17.4	14.0	19.8	35.4
	Dec	**22.8**	54.0	44.1	39.8	29.2	17.5	14.4	20.8	35.9
2001	March	**23.4**	54.4	44.9	40.2	29.8	18.6	14.8	20.7	34.9
	June	**23.8**	58.8	47.0	41.1	30.3	18.6	15.3	21.0	36.0
	Sept	**22.5**	55.0	45.7	40.1	29.2	18.1	13.8	19.9	33.5
	Dec	**22.9**	54.9	45.2	40.0	29.5	18.1	14.4	20.2	34.1
2002	March	**22.9**	54.3	44.9	40.2	29.4	18.1	14.1	19.8	35.1
	June	**22.9**	55.6	45.0	39.4	28.9	18.4	14.5	20.1	34.8
	Sept	**21.6**	56.1	45.0	39.4	27.8	17.3	13.2	18.7	34.2
	Dec	**22.6**	56.4	46.3	40.7	29.0	17.8	13.9	19.4	34.5
2003	March	**22.8**	58.9	46.1	40.2	29.5	17.9	13.8	19.7	34.5
	June	**23.1**	58.3	46.2	40.9	29.3	18.4	14.2	19.2	36.1
	Sept	**21.6**	56.9	45.3	39.5	28.0	17.1	13.0	18.0	33.8
	Dec	**22.5**	55.7	45.0	40.3	29.0	18.1	13.5	18.5	34.5
2004	March	**22.7**	58.2	45.7	40.2	29.4	18.5	13.4	18.2	32.9
	June	**23.0**	57.2	46.3	40.8	29.2	18.6	13.7	19.2	33.5
	Sept	**21.9**	56.8	45.8	40.0	28.4	17.9	12.8	17.8	33.0
	Dec	**22.0**	56.3	44.5	39.3	28.6	17.8	13.0	18.2	32.5
2005	March	**22.5**	57.5	47.3	41.1	29.2	18.1	13.1	18.0	32.6
	June	**22.7**	57.0	45.8	40.3	28.9	18.6	13.9	17.8	33.8
	Sept	**21.4**	56.2	45.3	39.0	27.5	17.5	12.6	17.2	32.1
	Dec	**22.2**	57.5	46.9	40.6	28.7	17.8	13.1	17.7	32.7
2006	March	**22.5**	59.0	47.7	41.6	29.1	18.4	13.0	17.5	31.1
	June	**23.1**	59.5	49.0	42.5	29.6	18.8	13.9	17.8	31.6
	Sept	**21.5**	60.4	48.0	41.3	27.7	17.5	12.7	16.3	32.8
	Dec	**22.0**	60.2	49.1	42.0	28.3	17.4	12.8	16.9	31.7
2007	March	**22.7**	62.6	50.7	43.2	29.5	18.3	13.0	16.9	31.1
	June	**22.5**	61.9	50.3	43.1	28.6	18.0	12.8	16.9	31.5
	Sept	**21.0**	57.9	48.5	41.3	26.9	16.5	12.3	16.0	30.8
	Dec	**21.8**	63.6	50.4	42.6	28.0	17.2	12.5	16.8	30.8
2008	March	**22.6**	62.2	50.6	43.8	28.9	17.9	13.1	16.8	31.2
	June	**22.4**	61.5	49.0	42.3	28.4	18.2	13.2	16.8	29.9
	Sept	**21.2**	61.7	48.9	41.6	27.3	16.9	12.6	15.6	29.6
	Dec	**21.2**	60.8	49.0	41.7	27.5	16.6	12.5	16.0	29.1
2009	March[1,P]	**21.4**	59.0	49.0	41.9	27.7	16.8	12.7	16.0	29.3
	June[1,P]	**21.5**	60.7	48.9	42.1	27.5	17.2	12.8	16.2	29.0
	Sept[1,P]	**20.3**	59.5	48.5	41.3	26.1	16.1	12.0	15.6	29.3
	Dec[1,P]	**20.7**	59.9	49.1	42.3	26.9	16.0	12.3	15.7	29.0
2010	March[2,P]	**21.0**	62.0	50.4	43.0	27.8	16.4	12.2	15.8	28.3
	June[2,P]	**21.6**	63.3	50.8	43.7	27.5	17.2	13.5	16.5	29.1

See notes on first page of table

Table 4.2 Abortions: residents and non-residents; age and gestation (residents only)

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and rates; and percentages for gestation weeks

Year and quarter		All ages			All women (residents)										
					Age group							Gestation weeks (percentages)			
		All[1] women	Residents[1]	Non-[1] residents	Under 16	16–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45 and over	Under 9	9–12	13–19	20 and over
		Numbers (thousands)										Percentages			
1971		126.8	94.6	32.2	2.3	18.2	24.5	17.3	14.2	15.9	0.5	16.6	57.9	21.8	1.0
1976		129.7	101.9	27.8	3.4	24.0	23.6	19.3	14.6	14.7	0.5	24.8	55.8	15.0	1.1
1981		162.5	128.6	33.9	3.5	31.4	34.3	21.9	18.7	17.6	0.6	31.0	53.4	13.5	1.3
1986		172.3	147.6	24.7	3.9	33.8	45.3	28.7	18.0	17.5	0.4	33.4	53.8	11.5	1.4
1991		179.5	167.4	12.1	3.2	31.1	52.7	38.6	23.4	17.9	0.4	35.2	52.9	10.6	1.2
1996		177.5	167.9	9.6	3.6	28.8	46.4	39.3	28.2	21.1	0.4	40.0	48.7	10.1	1.3
2001		186.3	176.4	9.9	3.7	33.4	48.3	36.5	28.8	25.2	0.5	42.8	45.0	10.6	1.6
2002		185.4	175.9	9.5	3.7	33.0	48.4	35.8	28.5	26.0	0.5	42.2	45.2	11.0	1.6
2003		190.7	181.6	9.1	4.0	34.2	51.1	36.0	28.7	26.9	0.5	43.6	43.7	11.1	1.6
2004		194.5	185.7	8.8	3.8	35.5	52.8	37.8	28.1	27.3	0.5	46.2	41.5	10.8	1.6
2005		194.4	186.4	7.9	3.8	35.3	53.3	38.3	27.8	27.2	0.6	53.6	35.7	9.3	1.4
2006		201.2	193.7	7.4	4.0	37.3	55.3	40.4	28.2	27.9	0.7	54.9	34.3	9.2	1.5
2007		205.6	198.5	7.1	4.4	39.6	57.0	41.7	27.3	27.9	0.7	57.9	31.9	8.8	1.5
2008		202.2	195.3	6.9	4.1	38.6	56.2	41.9	27.0	26.9	0.7	61.6	28.7	8.2	1.5
2009		195.7	189.1	6.6	3.8	36.2	54.7	40.6	26.7	26.2	0.7	64.3	26.3	8.0	1.5
2010		196.1	189.6	6.5	3.7	34.6	55.5	40.8	28.0	26.4	0.7	66.8	24.3	7.4	1.4
2007	March	55.3	53.3	1.9	1.2	10.8	15.4	11.1	7.3	7.4	0.2	54.1	35.0	9.4	1.6
	June	51.2	49.4	1.8	1.1	9.9	14.3	10.3	6.7	6.8	0.2	56.6	32.6	9.2	1.5
	Sept	49.9	48.2	1.7	1.0	9.5	13.5	10.2	6.6	7.0	0.2	58.6	31.2	8.8	1.4
	Dec	49.2	47.6	1.6	1.1	9.4	13.7	10.0	6.6	6.7	0.2	62.7	28.3	7.6	1.4
2008	March	53.4	51.6	1.8	1.1	10.5	14.8	10.8	7.0	7.2	0.2	58.4	31.0	9.0	1.6
	June	52.5	50.8	1.8	1.1	10.1	14.6	10.9	6.9	7.0	0.2	60.8	29.5	8.3	1.4
	Sept	48.7	47.0	1.7	1.0	9.2	13.4	10.3	6.5	6.5	0.2	62.9	27.6	8.0	1.4
	Dec	47.5	45.9	1.6	1.0	8.8	13.3	9.9	6.5	6.2	0.2	64.8	26.2	7.6	1.4
2009	March	51.8	50.1	1.7	1.1	9.8	14.7	10.6	6.9	6.8	0.2	60.9	28.5	8.9	1.7
	June	50.0	48.3	1.7	0.9	9.2	14.1	10.4	6.8	6.6	0.2	64.1	26.8	7.8	1.3
	Sept	47.7	46.0	1.7	1.0	8.8	13.1	10.0	6.5	6.5	0.2	64.7	25.9	7.9	1.5
	Dec	46.2	44.7	1.5	0.8	8.4	12.9	9.6	6.5	6.3	0.2	67.8	23.7	7.1	1.4
2010	March	52.3	50.5	1.8	1.0	9.6	14.9	10.8	7.2	6.8	0.2	64.2	26.3	8.0	1.5
	June	49.6	47.9	1.7	1.0	8.8	14.0	10.2	7.0	6.6	0.2	65.9	25.2	7.5	1.4
	Sept	48.4	46.8	1.6	0.9	8.5	13.3	10.3	7.1	6.6	0.2	67.5	23.7	7.3	1.5
	Dec	45.7	44.4	1.4	0.8	7.6	13.2	9.6	6.7	6.3	0.2	70.0	21.8	6.8	1.4
2011	March	50.9	49.2	1.8	0.8	8.5	14.7	10.8	7.5	6.7	0.2	65.8	24.6	8.1	1.5
		Rates (per thousand women residents)													
		ASR[2] (women 15-44)	Crude rate[3] (women 15-44)												
1971		9.9	10.1	:	2.3	13.9	13.1	10.7	10.0	5.6	0.3				
1976		10.2	10.5	:	2.9	16.9	14.2	10.4	9.2	5.3	0.3				
1981		11.9	12.4	:	3.0	19.4	18.6	13.1	10.1	5.9	0.4				
1986		13.0	13.5	:	3.7	22.0	21.9	15.5	10.8	5.1	0.3				
1991		15.0	15.2	:	3.8	24.0	27.1	18.5	12.6	5.1	0.3				
1996		16.0	15.7	:	3.9	24.2	28.4	19.9	13.6	6.0	0.2				
2001		17.0	16.2	:	3.7	26.6	30.6	20.9	14.2	6.4	0.3				
2002		17.0	16.1	:	3.7	25.8	30.1	21.4	14.2	6.5	0.3				
2003		17.5	16.6	.	3.9	26.1	31.2	22.1	14.6	6.6	0.3				
2004		17.8	16.9	:	3.7	26.5	31.9	23.3	14.7	6.7	0.3				
2005		17.8	17.0	:	3.7	26.3	32.0	23.6	14.5	6.6	0.3				
2006		18.3	17.5	:	3.9	27.3	32.5	24.3	15.1	6.8	0.4				
2007		18.6	17.9	:	4.4	28.9	32.6	24.3	15.1	6.7	0.4				
2008		18.2	17.6	:	4.2	27.8	31.6	23.9	15.6	6.5	0.4				
2009		17.5	17.0	:	4.0	26.1	30.0	22.8	15.7	6.4	0.4				
2010		17.5	17.1	:	3.9	25.0	30.2	22.5	16.5	6.5	0.3				
2007	March	20.0	19.2	:	4.7	31.4	35.3	25.6	16.7	7.2	0.4				
	June	18.5	17.8	:	4.4	28.8	32.7	23.7	15.5	6.6	0.4				
	Sept	18.0	17.4	:	4.2	27.7	30.8	23.3	15.4	6.8	0.4				
	Dec	17.8	17.2	:	4.4	27.2	31.1	22.7	15.3	6.5	0.4				
2008	March	19.1	18.5	.	4.7	30.4	32.6	24.1	16.3	7.0	0.4				
	June	18.7	18.2		4.4	29.3	32.1	24.1	16.0	6.9	0.3				
	Sept	17.3	16.9	:	4.0	26.6	29.3	22.6	15.3	6.3	0.4				
	Dec	16.9	16.4	:	4.1	25.4	29.0	21.5	15.2	6.1	0.3				
2009	March	18.5	18.1	:	4.4	28.5	31.9	23.5	16.3	6.7	0.4				
	June	17.8	17.4	.	4.0	26.7	30.4	22.9	16.0	6.6	0.3				
	Sept	16.9	16.6	.	4.1	25.6	28.1	21.9	15.3	6.4	0.4				
	Dec	16.4	16.1	.	3.5	24.4	27.6	21.0	15.2	6.3	0.4				
2010	March	18.6	18.2	:	4.2	28.1	31.9	23.4	16.8	6.9	0.4				
	June	17.6	17.3	:	4.3	25.9	30.0	21.9	16.3	6.7	0.3				
	Sept	17.1	16 9	:	3.7	24.9	28.4	21.9	16.3	6.7	0.3				
	Dec	16.2	16.0	.	3.5	22.5	28.0	20.3	15.4	6.4	0.3				
2011	March	18.0	17.7	:	3.5	25.2	31.1	22.8	17.2	6.9	0.3				

Notes: Rates for under 16 and 45 and over are based on female populations aged 13-15 and 45-49 respectively.

1 Includes cases with not stated age and/or gestation week.

2 Rates for all women residents age-standardised to the European population for ages 15-44.

3 Includes incomplete forms that have been returned to practitioners.

P Provisional

Table 5.1 **Period expectation of life at birth and selected ages, UK and constituent countries**

Constituent countries of the United Kingdom

Years

Year	Males								Females							
	At birth	At age 5	20	30	50	60	70	80	At birth	At age 5	20	30	50	60	70	80
United Kingdom																
1981	70.8	66.9	52.3	42.7	24.1	16.3	10.1	5.8	76.8	72.7	57.9	48.2	29.2	20.8	13.3	7.5
1986	71.9	67.8	53.2	43.6	24.9	16.8	10.5	6.0	77.7	73.4	58.6	48.8	29.8	21.2	13.8	7.8
1991	73.2	68.9	54.2	44.7	26.0	17.7	11.1	6.4	78.7	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.6	21.9	14.3	8.2
1996	74.2	69.8	55.1	45.6	26.9	18.5	11.6	6.6	79.4	74.9	60.1	50.3	31.2	22.3	14.5	8.3
2000	75.3	70.9	56.1	46.6	28.0	19.5	12.3	7.0	80.1	75.6	60.8	51.0	31.9	23.0	15.0	8.6
2001	75.6	71.2	56.4	46.9	28.2	19.7	12.5	7.1	80.4	75.8	61.0	51.2	32.1	23.2	15.1	8.7
2002	75.9	71.4	56.6	47.1	28.5	19.9	12.6	7.1	80.5	75.9	61.1	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2003	76.2	71.7	56.9	47.4	28.7	20.2	12.8	7.3	80.7	76.1	61.3	51.5	32.4	23.4	15.3	8.7
2004	76.5	72.0	57.3	47.7	29.0	20.5	13.1	7.4	80.9	76.4	61.5	51.7	32.6	23.6	15.5	8.8
2005	76.9	72.4	57.6	48.0	29.4	20.8	13.4	7.6	81.3	76.7	61.9	52.0	32.9	23.9	15.8	9.0
2006	77.2	72.7	57.9	48.3	29.6	21.1	13.6	7.7	81.5	76.9	62.0	52.2	33.1	24.1	15.9	9.1
2007	77.4	72.9	58.1	48.5	29.9	21.3	13.8	7.8	81.6	77.1	62.2	52.4	33.2	24.3	16.1	9.2
2008	77.7	73.2	58.4	48.8	30.1	21.6	14.0	7.9	81.9	77.3	62.4	52.6	33.4	24.5	16.2	9.3
England and Wales																
1981	71.0	67.1	52.5	42.9	24.3	16.4	10.1	5.8	77.0	72.9	58.1	48.3	29.4	20.9	13.4	7.5
1986	72.1	68.0	53.4	43.8	25.0	16.9	10.5	6.1	77.9	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.9
1991	73.4	69.1	54.4	44.8	26.1	17.8	11.2	6.4	78.9	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.8	22.0	14.4	8.3
1996	74.5	70.1	55.3	45.8	27.1	18.6	11.6	6.6	79.6	75.1	60.2	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
2000	75.6	71.1	56.4	46.8	28.1	19.6	12.3	7.0	80.3	75.8	60.9	51.1	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2001	75.9	71.4	56.7	47.1	28.4	19.9	12.5	7.1	80.5	76.0	61.2	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2002	76.1	71.6	56.9	47.3	28.6	20.1	12.7	7.2	80.7	76.1	61.3	51.5	32.3	23.4	15.3	8.7
2003	76.4	71.9	57.2	47.6	28.9	20.3	12.9	7.3	80.9	76.3	61.5	51.7	32.5	23.6	15.4	8.8
2004	76.8	72.3	57.5	47.9	29.2	20.6	13.2	7.4	81.1	76.6	61.7	51.9	32.7	23.8	15.6	8.9
2005	77.2	72.7	57.9	48.3	29.6	21.0	13.5	7.6	81.5	76.9	62.0	52.2	33.1	24.1	15.9	9.1
2006	77.4	72.9	58.2	48.5	29.8	21.2	13.7	7.7	81.7	77.1	62.2	52.4	33.2	24.3	16.0	9.2
2007	77.7	73.2	58.4	48.8	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.8	81.8	77.3	62.4	52.6	33.4	24.4	16.2	9.2
2008	78.0	73.5	58.7	49.0	30.3	21.7	14.1	8.0	82.1	77.5	62.6	52.8	33.6	24.6	16.4	9.4
England																
1981	71.1	67.1	52.5	42.9	24.3	16.4	10.1	5.8	77.0	72.9	58.2	48.4	29.4	20.9	13.4	7.5
1986	72.2	68.1	53.4	43.8	25.1	17.0	10.6	6.1	77.9	73.6	58.8	49.0	30.0	21.4	13.9	7.9
1991	73.4	69.1	54.4	44.9	26.2	17.8	11.2	6.4	78.9	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.8	22.0	14.4	8.3
1996	74.5	70.1	55.4	45.8	27.1	18.7	11.7	6.6	79.6	75.1	60.3	50.4	31.3	22.5	14.6	8.4
2000	75.6	71.2	56.4	46.9	28.2	19.6	12.4	7.0	80.3	75.8	61.0	51.2	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2001	75.9	71.4	56.7	47.1	28.5	19.9	12.6	7.1	80.6	76.0	61.2	51.4	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2002	76.1	71.7	56.9	47.4	28.7	20.1	12.7	7.2	80.7	76.1	61.3	51.5	32.4	23.4	15.3	8.7
2003	76.5	72.0	57.2	47.6	28.9	20.4	12.9	7.3	80.9	76.4	61.5	51.7	32.6	23.6	15.4	8.8
2004	76.8	72.3	57.6	48.0	29.2	20.7	13.2	7.4	81.1	76.6	61.7	51.9	32.8	23.8	15.6	8.9
2005	77.2	72.7	57.9	48.3	29.6	21.0	13.5	7.6	81.5	76.9	62.1	52.3	33.1	24.1	15.9	9.1
2006	77.5	73.0	58.2	48.6	29.8	21.2	13.7	7.7	81.7	77.1	62.3	52.4	33.3	24.3	16.0	9.2
2007	77.7	73.2	58.4	48.8	30.1	21.5	13.9	7.9	81.9	77.3	62.4	52.6	33.4	24.4	16.2	9.2
2008	78.0	73.5	58.7	49.1	30.4	21.7	14.1	8.0	82.1	77.5	62.7	52.8	33.7	24.7	16.4	9.4
Wales																
1981	70.4	66.5	51.9	42.2	23.6	15.8	9.7	5.6	76.4	72.3	57.5	47.7	28.9	20.5	13.1	7.4
1986	71.6	67.5	52.8	43.2	24.6	16.6	10.3	6.0	77.5	73.3	58.5	48.7	29.7	21.1	13.7	7.8
1991	73.1	68.8	54.1	44.6	25.8	17.6	11.0	6.4	78.8	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.6	21.8	14.3	8.3
1996	73.8	69.4	54.7	45.3	26.6	18.2	11.3	6.4	79.1	74.6	59.7	49.9	30.9	22.1	14.4	8.3
2000	74.8	70.4	55.7	46.2	27.6	19.1	12.0	6.8	79.7	75.2	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.7	8.4
2001	75.3	70.8	56.0	46.6	28.0	19.5	12.3	7.0	80.0	75.4	60.6	50.8	31.7	22.8	14.9	8.5
2002	75.5	70.9	56.2	46.8	28.2	19.7	12.4	7.1	80.1	75.5	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	15.0	8.6
2003	75.8	71.2	56.5	47.0	28.4	19.9	12.6	7.2	80.3	75.7	60.9	51.1	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.6
2004	76.1	71.6	56.8	47.3	28.7	20.2	12.8	7.3	80.6	76.0	61.1	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.7
2005	76.6	72.0	57.3	47.7	29.2	20.6	13.2	7.6	80.9	76.3	61.5	51.6	32.6	23.7	15.5	8.9
2006	76.7	72.1	57.4	47.8	29.3	20.8	13.4	7.6	81.1	76.5	61.6	51.8	32.7	23.8	15.7	9.0
2007	76.9	72.3	57.5	48.0	29.5	21.0	13.5	7.7	81.2	76.6	61.8	51.9	32.9	23.9	15.9	9.1
2008	77.1	72.5	57.8	48.2	29.7	21.2	13.7	7.8	81.4	76.8	62.0	52.1	33.0	24.1	16.0	9.2
Scotland																
1981	69.1	65.2	50.6	41.1	22.9	15.4	9.6	5.5	75.3	71.2	56.4	46.7	27.9	19.7	12.7	7.2
1986	70.2	66.0	51.4	41.9	23.5	15.8	9.9	5.7	76.2	71.9	57.1	47.3	28.4	20.1	13.0	7.5
1991	71.4	67.1	52.5	43.0	24.6	16.6	10.4	6.1	77.1	72.7	57.9	48.1	29.2	20.7	13.5	7.9
1996	72.2	67.8	53.1	43.7	25.3	17.3	10.9	6.3	77.9	73.3	58.5	48.8	29.8	21.2	13.8	8.0
2000	73.1	68.6	53.9	44.6	26.3	18.2	11.5	6.6	78.6	74.0	59.2	49.4	30.5	21.8	14.1	8.1
2001	73.3	68.8	54.2	44.8	26.6	18.4	11.7	6.8	78.8	74.2	59.4	49.6	30.7	22.0	14.3	8.2
2002	73.5	69.0	54.3	45.0	26.7	18.6	11.8	6.8	78.9	74.3	59.5	49.7	30.8	22.1	14.4	8.2
2003	73.8	69.3	54.6	45.2	27.0	18.8	12.0	6.9	79.1	74.5	59.7	49.9	30.9	22.2	14.5	8.3
2004	74.2	69.7	55.0	45.6	27.3	19.1	12.2	7.0	79.3	74.7	59.9	50.1	31.1	22.4	14.7	8.4
2005	74.6	70.1	55.4	45.9	27.7	19.4	12.5	7.2	79.6	75.0	60.2	50.4	31.4	22.7	14.9	8.5
2006	74.8	70.3	55.5	46.1	27.9	19.6	12.6	7.2	79.7	75.1	60.3	50.5	31.5	22.8	15.0	8.6
2007	75.0	70.4	55.7	46.3	28.1	19.9	12.8	7.3	79.9	75.2	60.4	50.6	31.7	22.9	15.1	8.6
2008	75.3	70.7	56.0	46.6	28.4	20.1	13.0	7.4	80.1	75.4	60.6	50.8	31.9	23.1	15.2	8.7
Northern Ireland																
1981	69.2	65.4	50.9	41.5	23.2	15.6	9.7	5.8	75.5	71.6	56.8	47.1	28.3	20.0	12.8	7.3
1986	70.9	66.8	52.2	42.7	24.2	16.4	10.4	6.2	77.1	72.9	58.1	48.3	29.3	20.8	13.4	7.8
1991	72.6	68.2	53.6	44.1	25.5	17.3	11.0	6.4	78.4	74.0	59.2	49.4	30.3	21.6	14.2	8.3
1996	73.8	69.4	54.7	45.3	26.6	18.2	11.4	6.6	79.2	74.7	59.9	50.0	30.9	22.1	14.4	8.4
2000	74.8	70.4	55.7	46.2	27.6	19.1	11.9	6.6	79.8	75.2	60.4	50.6	31.5	22.6	14.6	8.2
2001	75.2	70.7	56.1	46.6	27.9	19.4	12.3	6.9	80.1	75.6	60.7	50.9	31.8	22.9	14.9	8.4
2002	75.6	71.1	56.4	46.9	28.2	19.7	12.4	7.0	80.4	75.9	61.0	51.2	32.0	23.1	15.1	8.5
2003	75.8	71.4	56.7	47.1	28.4	19.9	12.6	7.2	80.6	76.0	61.1	51.3	32.2	23.3	15.2	8.6
2004	76.0	71.6	56.9	47.4	28.7	20.2	12.8	7.3	80.8	76.3	61.4	51.6	32.5	23.5	15.4	8.7
2005	76.1	71.6	57.0	47.5	28.9	20.4	13.0	7.3	81.0	76.4	61.6	51.8	32.7	23.7	15.6	8.8
2006	76.2	71.7	57.1	47.6	29.1	20.6	13.1	7.3	81.2	76.6	61.8	52.0	32.8	23.9	15.7	8.9
2007	76.3	71.8	57.2	47.7	29.2	20.7	13.2	7.3	81.2	76.6	61.8	52.0	32.9	24.0	15.7	8.9
2008	76.7	72.2	57.5	48.0	29.5	21.0	13.5	7.4	81.3	76.8	61.9	52.1	33.0	24.1	15.9	9.0

Note: All figures are based on a three-year period, so that for instance 2003 represents 2002-2004. The population estimates used to calculate these life expectancies are the latest available at time of publication of the 2007-2009 interim life tables (30 September 2010). All figures are based on death registrations. A minor methodological change was introducted for the 2006 figures to ensure consistency with population estimates of the very elderly for England and Wales. The effect on calculated life expectancies is marginal.

Table 6.1 **Deaths: age and sex**

England and Wales — Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter	All ages	Age group												
		Under 1[1]	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over
Numbers (thousands)														
Males														
1976	300.1	4.88	0.88	0.68	0.64	1.66	1.66	3.24	5.93	20.4	52.0	98.7	80.3	29.0
1981	289.0	4.12	0.65	0.45	0.57	1.73	1.58	3.18	5.54	16.9	46.9	92.2	86.8	28.5
1986	287.9	3.72	0.57	0.33	0.38	1.43	1.75	3.10	5.77	14.4	43.6	84.4	96.2	32.2
1991	277.6	2.97	0.55	0.34	0.35	1.21	1.76	3.69	6.16	13.3	34.9	77.2	95.8	39.3
1996	268.7	2.27	0.44	0.24	0.29	0.93	1.41	4.06	5.84	13.6	30.1	71.0	90.7	47.8
2001	252.4	1.81	0.32	0.19	0.28	0.88	1.27	3.63	6.07	13.3	27.5	57.5	87.0	52.7
2002	254.4	1.83	0.33	0.20	0.29	0.91	1.31	3.67	6.26	13.0	27.8	56.6	88.5	53.7
2003	254.4	1.83	0.31	0.20	0.26	0.85	1.35	3.48	6.44	12.7	28.3	55.1	89.6	54.1
2004	245.2	1.81	0.30	0.17	0.25	0.83	1.26	3.28	6.36	12.4	27.1	52.7	87.4	51.3
2005	243.9	1.88	0.30	0.17	0.27	0.86	1.22	3.15	6.36	12.2	27.3	51.0	84.7	54.5
2006	240.9	1.86	0.29	0.19	0.26	0.84	1.21	3.13	6.32	12.3	27.6	48.9	81.9	56.2
2007	240.8	1.89	0.34	0.18	0.23	0.80	1.22	3.14	6.26	11.9	27.5	47.8	80.6	58.9
2008	243.0	1.92	0.28	0.18	0.19	0.78	1.26	3.09	6.42	12.3	27.1	47.9	79.8	61.9
2009	238.1	1.86	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.78	1.12	2.97	6.47	12.0	26.6	46.7	77.1	61.9
2010	237.9	1.72	0.27	0.16	0.18	0.60	1.10	2.79	5.98	12.0	26.4	46.9	76.1	63.8
Females														
1976	298.5	3.46	0.59	0.45	0.42	0.62	0.67	1.94	4.04	12.8	29.6	67.1	104.7	72.1
1981	288.9	2.90	0.53	0.30	0.37	0.65	0.64	1.82	3.74	10.5	27.2	62.8	103.6	73.9
1986	293.3	2.59	0.49	0.25	0.27	0.56	0.67	1.65	3.83	8.8	25.8	58.4	106.5	83.6
1991	292.5	2.19	0.44	0.25	0.22	0.46	0.64	1.73	3.70	8.4	21.3	54.2	103.3	95.7
1996	291.5	1.69	0.32	0.18	0.20	0.43	0.51	1.85	3.66	8.9	18.2	50.2	96.7	108.7
2001	277.9	1.43	0.27	0.19	0.18	0.38	0.47	1.59	3.77	8.9	17.6	40.5	88.8	113.9
2002	281.0	1.34	0.24	0.16	0.20	0.39	0.47	1.60	3.77	8.7	17.8	39.6	90.2	116.4
2003	284.7	1.48	0.28	0.16	0.21	0.37	0.49	1.64	3.88	8.6	18.0	39.0	92.7	118.0
2004	269.0	1.46	0.25	0.14	0.17	0.41	0.49	1.54	3.86	8.1	17.6	37.0	88.4	109.5
2005	269.1	1.37	0.22	0.13	0.19	0.38	0.48	1.48	3.81	8.2	17.8	35.9	86.3	112.9
2006	261.7	1.51	0.27	0.14	0.17	0.38	0.44	1.38	3.80	8.1	17.9	34.5	81.2	111.9
2007	263.3	1.46	0.24	0.12	0.19	0.36	0.45	1.36	3.79	8.1	18.2	33.9	79.4	115.8
2008	266.1	1.45	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.35	0.46	1.45	3.81	8.3	18.2	33.9	77.8	119.8
2009	253.3	1.46	0.24	0.13	0.17	0.33	0.43	1.40	3.65	8.0	17.7	32.7	72.9	114.1
2010	255.3	1.42	0.23	0.14	0.15	0.34	0.39	1.35	3.62	8.2	17.5	32.7	72.0	117.3
Rates (deaths per 1,000 population in each age group)														
Males														
1976	12.5	16.2	0.65	0.34	0.31	0.88	0.96	0.92	2.09	6.97	19.6	50.3	116.4	243.2
1981	12.0	12.6	0.53	0.27	0.29	0.82	0.83	0.89	1.83	6.11	17.7	45.6	105.2	226.5
1986	11.8	11.0	0.44	0.21	0.23	0.72	0.83	0.88	1.68	5.27	16.6	42.8	101.2	215.4
1991	11.2	8.3	0.40	0.21	0.23	0.72	0.89	0.94	1.76	4.56	13.9	38.1	93.1	205.6
1996	10.7	6.8	0.32	0.14	0.18	0.60	0.85	1.01	1.67	4.06	11.9	34.5	85.0	198.8
2001	9.9	5.9	0.25	0.11	0.16	0.53	0.80	0.97	1.56	3.89	10.0	28.0	74.0	186.4
2002	9.9	6.0	0.26	0.12	0.16	0.53	0.82	1.00	1.58	3.89	9.7	27.4	73.6	188.1
2003	9.8	5.7	0.25	0.12	0.15	0.49	0.82	0.97	1.61	3.82	9.6	26.4	72.9	191.1
2004	9.4	5.5	0.25	0.11	0.14	0.47	0.73	0.93	1.58	3.72	9.0	25.1	70.0	176.0
2005	9.3	5.7	0.24	0.10	0.16	0.48	0.69	0.89	1.56	3.61	8.9	24.1	67.4	172.1
2006	9.1	5.4	0.23	0.12	0.15	0.46	0.67	0.89	1.55	3.59	8.8	23.2	64.6	163.4
2007	9.1	5.3	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.43	0.65	0.89	1.54	3.42	8.7	22.5	62.8	161.0
2008	9.1	5.3	0.21	0.12	0.11	0.43	0.65	0.87	1.59	3.45	8.6	22.0	61.4	161.4
2009	8.8	5.1	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.43	0.58	0.83	1.63	3.29	8.4	21.0	58.5	155.0
2010	8.9	4.6	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.34	0.56	0.76	1.53	3.22	8.3	20.5	56.6	152.7

Notes: Figures represent the numbers of deaths registered in each year up to 1992 and the numbers of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2001. From 2002 onwards figures relate to the numbers of deaths registered in each year. Death rates for 2002 to 2008 have been calculated using revised mid-2002 to mid-2008 population estimates which were published on 13 May 2010.
Numbers of deaths by age group may not sum to all ages due to rounding.

1 Rates per 1,000 live births.

2 Death rates for 2011 are based on 2008 based population projections for 2011.

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Source: Office for National Statistics.

Table 6.1 continued **Deaths: age and sex**

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and rates

Year and quarter		All ages	Age group												
			Under 1[1]	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over
2007	March	10.0	5.3	0.28	0.12	0.14	0.47	0.65	0.92	1.55	3.68	9.2	24.4	69.9	184.3
	June	8.8	5.8	0.26	0.12	0.14	0.44	0.65	0.90	1.50	3.39	8.6	22.1	60.7	152.3
	Sept	8.2	5.1	0.22	0.09	0.13	0.40	0.61	0.88	1.49	3.18	8.1	20.7	57.1	140.5
	Dec	9.3	5.2	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.43	0.69	0.88	1.61	3.45	9.0	22.8	63.6	167.3
2008	March	9.7	5.4	0.21	0.12	0.11	0.37	0.59	0.84	1.57	3.66	9.0	23.4	65.7	177.7
	June	8.9	5.3	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.45	0.61	0.87	1.59	3.40	8.5	21.7	60.0	155.2
	Sept	8.2	5.1	0.18	0.13	0.10	0.44	0.70	0.88	1.57	3.27	8.1	20.4	55.0	139.0
	Dec	9.5	5.4	0.25	0.09	0.12	0.46	0.70	0.89	1.63	3.48	8.6	22.7	64.7	173.7
2009	March	9.9	5.4	0.18	0.06	0.13	0.43	0.57	0.82	1.61	3.43	9.0	22.9	67.1	182.7
	June	8.4	5.3	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.41	0.56	0.79	1.58	3.12	8.2	20.3	55.6	144.3
	Sept	8.0	5.0	0.16	0.08	0.10	0.39	0.55	0.81	1.57	3.16	7.9	19.4	52.8	134.8
	Dec	9.0	4.8	0.20	0.14	0.15	0.49	0.65	0.88	1.74	3.47	8.5	21.4	58.6	158.7
2010	March	9.6	4.9	0.21	0.12	0.10	0.31	0.54	0.78	1.59	3.35	8.7	21.9	62.1	172.8
	June	8.5	4.8	0.19	0.08	0.10	0.36	0.54	0.74	1.49	3.10	8.2	20.1	54.6	143.6
	Sept	8.1	4.6	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.34	0.59	0.76	1.50	3.11	7.7	19.2	51.4	133.1
	Dec	9.2	4.3	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.34	0.57	0.77	1.55	3.33	8.6	21.0	58.5	161.6
2011[2]	March[P]	9.6	5.3	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.34	0.45	0.76	1.65	3.48	8.9	21.6	59.4	166.6
Females															
1976		11.8	12.2	0.46	0.24	0.21	0.35	0.40	0.56	1.46	4.30	10.1	26.0	74.6	196.6
1981		11.3	9.4	0.46	0.19	0.19	0.32	0.35	0.52	1.26	3.80	9.5	24.1	66.2	178.2
1986		11.4	8.0	0.40	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.33	0.47	1.12	3.24	9.2	23.4	62.5	169.4
1991		11.2	6.4	0.33	0.16	0.15	0.29	0.33	0.44	1.05	2.87	8.2	21.8	58.7	161.6
1996		11.0	5.3	0.25	0.10	0.12	0.29	0.31	0.46	1.04	2.63	7.1	20.6	55.8	158.9
2001		10.4	4.9	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.42	0.96	2.57	6.3	17.4	50.1	155.0
2002		10.5	4.6	0.20	0.10	0.12	0.24	0.29	0.43	0.94	2.54	6.0	17.0	50.5	159.6
2003		10.6	4.9	0.24	0.10	0.12	0.22	0.30	0.45	0.96	2.52	5.9	16.7	51.3	165.7
2004		9.9	4.7	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.24	0.30	0.43	0.94	2.40	5.7	15.8	48.7	154.2
2005		9.9	4.3	0.19	0.09	0.12	0.22	0.28	0.42	0.92	2.39	5.6	15.3	48.1	152.2
2006		9.6	4.6	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.22	0.25	0.39	0.92	2.33	5.6	14.8	45.7	143.8
2007		9.6	4.3	0.19	0.08	0.12	0.21	0.25	0.39	0.92	2.27	5.6	14.5	44.9	143.6
2008		9.6	4.2	0.21	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.25	0.41	0.93	2.28	5.5	14.2	44.2	145.5
2009		9.1	4.2	0.18	0.09	0.11	0.19	0.23	0.40	0.91	2.15	5.4	13.4	41.4	136.2
2010		9.2	4.0	0.17	0.09	0.10	0.20	0.21	0.38	0.92	2.14	5.3	13.1	40.8	136.9
2007	March	10.9	4.5	0.24	0.07	0.12	0.27	0.27	0.38	0.97	2.31	5.9	16.3	51.7	166.9
	June	9.2	4.6	0.21	0.10	0.13	0.18	0.22	0.44	0.86	2.31	5.5	14.1	42.8	135.6
	Sept	8.5	4.1	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.18	0.28	0.36	0.87	2.22	5.2	12.9	39.9	124.3
	Dec	9.8	4.2	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.25	0.38	0.96	2.25	5.7	14.7	45.4	147.9
2008	March	10.4	4.5	0.20	0.07	0.09	0.22	0.23	0.42	0.93	2.34	5.6	15.0	48.7	160.7
	June	9.3	3.6	0.20	0.11	0.10	0.16	0.28	0.41	0.92	2.29	5.5	13.8	42.8	139.7
	Sept	8.5	4.4	0.20	0.09	0.08	0.20	0.24	0.43	0.91	2.17	5.2	13.0	38.9	123.4
	Dec	10.3	4.3	0.25	0.09	0.08	0.23	0.26	0.40	0.97	2.32	5.8	15.0	46.4	158.4
2009	March	10.6	4.3	0.21	0.09	0.10	0.18	0.24	0.42	0.96	2.25	5.9	14.8	48.5	166.0
	June	8.5	4.4	0.17	0.09	0.07	0.19	0.20	0.39	0.85	2.08	5.1	12.9	39.1	124.7
	Sept	8.0	3.8	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.22	0.37	0.85	2.03	5.0	12.3	36.3	116.7
	Dec	9.3	4.4	0.20	0.09	0.16	0.23	0.27	0.41	0.97	2.24	5.5	13.7	41.9	138.2
2010	March	10.4	4.3	0.18	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.21	0.39	0.94	2.21	5.8	13.9	45.7	158.7
	June	8.7	4.2	0.19	0.10	0.07	0.21	0.22	0.35	0.90	2.01	5.1	13.0	38.7	126.8
	Sept	8.3	3.9	0.15	0.06	0.09	0.19	0.17	0.38	0.87	2.04	4.9	12.3	36.4	119.5
	Dec	9.6	3.7	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.20	0.24	0.39	0.96	2.30	5.4	13.3	42.5	143.2
2011[2]	March[P]	10.1	3.6	0.21	0.07	0.13	0.19	0.23	0.42	0.93	2.30	5.8	14.1	44.3	152.5

See notes on first page of table

Table 6.2 **Deaths: selected causes (International Classification)[1] and sex**

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and rate for all deaths and age-standardised rates per million population for selected causes

Year and quarter	All deaths		All causes (age - standardised per million population[2])	Malignant neoplasms: Oesophagus	Stomach	Colon	Rectosigmoid junction, rectum, and anus	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Melanoma of skin	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	Breast	Cervix uteri	Ovary
	Number (thousands)	Crude rate per 100,000 popualtion											
			A00-R99 V01-Y89	(C15)	(C16)	(C18)	(C19-C21)	(C33-C34)	(C43)	(C44)	(C50)	(C53)	(C56)
Males													
1971	288.4	1,207	13,466	76	317	187	144	1,066	10	12	4	:	:
1981	289.0	1,196	12,189	90	251	181	135	1,028	17	9	3	:	:
1991	277.6	1,125	10,291	117	185	194	117	842	23	10	3	:	:
1998	264.7	1,064	8,981	129	132	169	95	643	26	8	3	:	:
1999	264.3	1,044	8,862	127	127	161	90	611	27	7	2	:	:
2000	255.5	1,005	8,437	128	118	158	89	592	28	7	2	:	:
2001	252.4	987	8,188	129	111	155	89	570	26	7	3	:	:
2002	254.4	990	8,126	131	110	151	91	561	27	8	3	:	:
2003	254.4	985	8,025	134	102	146	90	538	28	8	2	:	:
2004	245.2	943	7,595	129	95	142	92	522	30	9	2	:	:
2005	243.9	931	7,380	132	93	138	92	513	28	8	2	:	:
2006	240.9	913	7,123	131	83	132	90	509	31	7	2	:	:
2007	240.8	906	6,948	128	82	128	88	498	31	8	3	:	:
2008	243.0	907	6,852	131	78	129	90	495	31	7	2	:	:
2009	238.1	882	6,573	130	76	125	86	480	32	7	2	:	:
2010	237.9	874	6,406	128	72	119	91	465	32	7	2	:	:
2007 March	65.4	998	7,615	126	88	132	86	522	33	7	2	:	:
June	58.2	879	6,755	130	84	122	86	493	31	8	3	:	:
Sept	55.2	824	6,339	128	80	126	87	470	29	7	3	:	:
Dec	62.0	926	7,095	129	78	132	94	509	31	9	3	:	:
2008 March	64.6	969	7,295	136	80	132	88	509	29	5	1	:	:
June	59.1	887	6,715	126	77	130	90	478	33	8	2	:	:
Sept	55.4	823	6,257	126	79	129	92	484	30	8	2	:	:
Dec	63.9	950	7,145	135	78	126	91	510	33	6	1	:	:
2009 March	65.9	990	7,310	129	71	131	84	480	28	7	2	:	:
June	56.6	841	6,281	134	77	123	87	487	33	7	2	:	:
Sept	54.5	801	6,003	130	78	120	81	468	33	8	3	:	:
Dec	61.1	898	6,710	126	78	125	92	486	33	8	2	:	:
2010 March	63.8	951	6,933	127	71	117	89	474	34	7	2	:	:
June	57.1	842	6,186	125	75	120	92	453	33	8	2	:	:
Sept	54.8	798	5,883	129	76	117	94	466	31	6	1	:	:
Dec	62.2	905	6,631	129	66	123	91	467	33	7	2	:	:
2011 March[P]	63.9	945	6,817	123	73	118	91	466	34	6	2	:	:

Notes: Figures represent the number of deaths registered in each year up to 1992 and the number of deaths occurring in each year from 1993 to 2001. The number of deaths for 2002 onwards relate to registrations.
The rates by cause of death in this table are based on final underlying cause. For further details see the Explanatory Notes in the 'Report: Death registrations in England and Wales, 2004: causes' in HSQ26.
Death rates for 2002 to 2008 have been updated using revised mid-2002 to mid- 2008 population estimates which were published on 13 May 2010.
Death rates for 2011 are provisional and based on 2008 based population projections for 2011.

Table 6.2 continued **Deaths: selected causes (International Classification)[1] and sex**

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and rate for all deaths and age-standardised rates per million population for selected causes

Malignant neoplasms														
Prostate	Bladder	Leukaemia	Diabetes mellitus	Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebro vascular diseases	Pneumonia	Bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Asthma	Gastric and duodenal ulcer	Diseases of the liver	Land transport accidents	Intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent with inquest verdict 'Open'	Year and quarter	
(C61)	(C67)	(C91-C95)	(E10-E14)	(I20-I25)	(I60-I69)	(J12-J18)	(J40-J44)	(J45-J46)	(K25-K27)	(K70-K76)	(V01-V89)	(X60-X84, Y10-Y34)		
														Males
198	124	74	82	3,801	1,541	920	944	21	107	41	209	124		1971
214	121	74	82	3,664	1,141	1,053	683	28	90	58	119	151		1981
304	121	77	131	2,984	940	391	606	31	73	76	125	160		1991
277	99	67	94	2,215	706	720	463	18	60	115	86	152		1998
272	93	67	94	2,095	673	770	474	18	64	119	86	151		1999
260	92	67	88	1,959	622	735	416	17	59	119	86	141		2000
274	93	70	94	1,872	690	388	403	16	55	139	86	134		2001
272	90	68	91	1,792	692	389	398	16	56	145	93	134		2002
273	88	72	91	1,703	663	407	410	14	53	156	91	134		2003
267	85	67	83	1,570	596	361	366	15	50	152	85	133		2004
256	80	67	78	1,467	553	353	368	12	46	155	85	128		2005
250	81	68	74	1,353	520	320	343	10	45	161	83	123		2006
247	81	66	71	1,280	481	303	337	11	39	162	79	119		2007
240	79	65	73	1,211	467	301	346	10	40	164	70	125		2008
239	79	64	66	1130	432	283	320	10	37	157	61	127		2009
238	76	62	63	1083	422	260	314	8	33	159	50	120		2010
252	83	66	77	1,441	541	395	433	11	44	178	84	115	March	2007
246	80	69	65	1,249	465	286	311	11	36	154	77	121	June	
233	78	61	65	1,146	429	226	265	9	35	152	73	116	Sept	
257	82	69	75	1,287	489	306	338	11	40	167	82	125	Dec	
239	75	64	75	1,325	514	362	413	11	48	164	68	108	March	2008
228	78	65	73	1,196	453	284	321	8	39	161	72	121	June	
238	76	61	69	1,071	409	225	260	8	34	162	70	137	Sept	
253	86	68	75	1,253	495	335	392	12	39	169	70	135	Dec	
246	81	69	72	1,317	516	408	428	11	41	155	64	119	March	2009
237	78	59	63	1,071	400	248	286	9	37	149	58	125	June	
234	76	64	59	1,005	382	203	250	8	35	155	57	125	Sept	
240	82	64	70	1,131	430	278	316	11	35	169	63	138	Dec	
244	74	62	69	1,202	481	334	377	11	38	170	50	112	March	2010
230	73	59	61	1,072	410	235	294	6	32	151	51	118	June	
232	78	63	55	955	369	195	253	7	28	149	49	125	Sept	
246	77	63	65	1,106	430	278	333	7	34	167	50	126	Dec	
238	74	66	66	1,115	399	346	397	13	42	172	48	122	March[P]	2011

1 The Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1975, came into operation in England and Wales on 1 January 1979.TheTenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1992, came into operation in England and Wales on 1 January 2001. The cause descriptions and codes relate to ICD-10. For changes to this table see 'In Brief', Health Statistics Quarterly 14.

2 Directly age-standardised to the European Standard Population. See Notes to Tables.

P Provisional

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Table 6.2 continued **Deaths: selected causes (International Classification)[1] and sex**

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and rate for all deaths and age-standardised rates per million population for selected causes

Year and quarter	All deaths		All causes (age - standardised per million population[2])	Malignant neoplasms									
	Number (thousands)	Crude rate per 100,000 popualtion		Oesophagus	Stomach	Colon	Rectosigmoid junction, rectum, and anus	Trachea, bronchus and lung	Melanoma of skin	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	Breast	Cervix uteri	Ovary
			A00-R99 V01-Y89	(C15)	(C16)	(C18)	(C19-C21)	(C33-C34)	(C43)	(C44)	(C50)	(C53)	(C56)
Females													
1971	278.9	1,104	8,189	40	149	176	79	183	14	6	379	83	126
1981	288.9	1,134	7,425	42	111	157	74	252	16	5	405	69	121
1991	292.5	1,122	6,410	50	74	146	61	300	18	4	401	54	118
1998	290.3	1,108	5,945	49	54	117	47	291	21	3	328	35	116
1999	291.8	1,097	5,929	52	51	115	46	289	20	3	319	33	111
2000	280.1	1,049	5,655	51	48	107	45	285	21	3	311	33	109
2001	277.9	1,038	5,543	48	46	103	45	283	20	3	308	31	112
2002	281.0	1,046	5,539	51	44	103	44	285	19	3	302	29	112
2003	284.7	1,056	5,584	50	42	98	46	285	20	3	293	27	108
2004	269.0	994	5,277	48	42	96	47	284	19	3	285	27	102
2005	269.1	988	5,188	48	39	96	45	289	20	3	282	26	102
2006	261.7	956	4,988	48	35	93	46	300	19	4	277	24	99
2007	263.3	957	4,920	47	35	92	48	300	21	4	267	24	96
2008	266.1	961	4,897	47	35	90	48	307	22	3	263	23	93
2009	253.3	910	4,628	45	32	85	47	298	21	3	254	23	91
2010	255.3	911	4,581	44	33	84	44	299	20	3	245	23	88
2007 March	74.0	1,091	5,522	50	35	92	49	314	22	4	284	25	95
June	62.8	916	4,756	48	31	88	45	296	22	4	267	22	97
Sept	58.8	847	4,407	40	37	91	47	285	21	3	251	22	96
Dec	67.7	976	5,006	51	37	96	49	305	20	4	268	25	94
2008 March	71.8	1,044	5,246	50	36	86	47	302	20	3	269	24	93
June	64.0	930	4,758	46	36	86	47	298	21	3	259	23	91
Sept	58.9	846	4,398	43	34	94	45	299	23	3	254	24	92
Dec	71.4	1,026	5,188	48	33	93	50	329	24	2	268	23	96
2009 March	73.0	1,064	5,287	45	32	88	49	301	19	3	267	23	91
June	59.1	852	4,373	45	32	82	46	294	19	2	252	23	90
Sept	56.2	801	4,138	45	31	82	45	288	20	3	241	23	90
Dec	65.0	926	4,728	45	33	86	46	310	25	4	255	22	95
2010 March	70.7	1,024	5,064	43	35	86	47	319	20	4	251	23	94
June	60.1	861	4,370	42	34	85	44	290	19	3	235	23	88
Sept	57.6	816	4,159	44	30	81	44	291	21	3	247	23	85
Dec	66.9	946	4,738	46	32	85	42	297	21	4	245	22	86
2011 March[P]	69.6	1,002	4,984	40	32	83	48	299	19	2	262	23	90

See notes on first Page of table

Table 6.2 continued **Deaths: selected causes (International Classification)[1] and sex**

England and Wales

Numbers (thousands) and rate for all deaths and age-standardised rates per million population for selected causes

Malignant neoplasms														
Prostate	Bladder	Leukaemia	Diabetes mellitus	Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebro vascular diseases	Pneumonia	Bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Asthma	Gastric and duodenal ulcer	Diseases of the liver	Land transport accidents	Intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent with inquest verdict 'Open'	Year and quarter	
(C61)	(C67)	(C91-C95)	(E10-E14)	(I20-I25)	(I60-I69)	(J12-J18)	(J40-J44)	(J45-J46)	(K25-K27)	(K70-K76)	(V01-V89)	(X60-X84, Y10-Y34)		
														Females
:	32	47	89	1,668	1,352	624	193	25	44	31	82	84		1971
:	35	47	66	1,601	1,012	740	155	30	57	43	41	81		1981
:	34	44	95	1,407	812	325	211	30	46	49	45	51		1991
:	32	41	65	1,055	645	546	226	22	41	64	28	43		1998
:	30	45	65	986	629	591	241	22	39	67	28	45		1999
:	31	39	62	907	577	546	216	20	41	68	24	45		2000
:	29	41	62	878	620	307	220	19	39	77	23	40		2001
:	30	43	65	845	618	318	225	20	37	79	25	42		2002
:	30	39	66	813	606	336	243	19	36	80	28	42		2003
:	28	40	60	737	551	297	214	18	35	83	25	44		2004
:	28	39	56	686	518	297	224	17	32	81	23	43		2005
:	29	36	54	629	478	261	213	16	29	87	24	39		2006
:	27	38	53	592	454	251	218	14	26	87	23	35		2007
:	27	37	51	561	442	255	226	15	27	86	21	38		2008
:	27	37	49	504	407	228	206	13	24	83	17	38		2009
:	25	37	48	478	396	212	212	14	22	84	16	37		2010
:	29	40	58	689	517	353	298	18	28	96	23	33	March	2007
:	29	36	49	569	439	228	204	14	27	85	27	31	June	
:	24	34	50	520	399	178	156	12	24	80	22	35	Sept	
:	26	41	56	591	464	249	217	14	26	86	20	39	Dec	
:	29	36	54	612	485	319	263	17	28	91	21	33	March	2008
:	27	36	51	547	431	236	206	14	26	85	22	39	June	
:	25	36	46	498	380	170	159	11	27	78	24	40	Sept	
:	27	37	53	590	472	295	275	17	27	92	18	40	Dec	
:	27	34	58	576	483	347	288	18	28	86	17	36	March	2009
:	28	35	45	490	377	188	180	12	21	82	16	37	June	
:	27	39	46	448	349	160	147	9	22	76	15	39	Sept	
:	26	39	47	503	421	220	209	13	25	88	19	38	Dec	
:	24	36	54	540	456	278	257	18	26	94	14	35	March	2010
:	24	36	46	463	370	190	195	13	23	80	16	40	June	
:	26	37	44	425	351	148	156	10	19	79	19	38	Sept	
:	28	38	47	484	410	234	241	16	22	83	15	37	Dec	
:	26	38	47	492	374	294	288	18	25	96	14	36	March[P]	2011

See notes on first Page of table

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